

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 APRIL 1985

Sudan

Armed Forces Commander in Chief General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab announced the formation of a 15-member "Transitional Military Council" in a statement broadcast by Omdurman radio. The council, headed by himself as chairman, will rule the country for a transitional period. Meanwhile, SUNA reported that Siwar al-Dhahab dismissed the chief justice, and AFP disclosed that the military regime has released imprisoned Musim Brotherhood leader Hasan al-Turaybi.

Reacting to the new military administration, Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) Commander in Chief John Garang de Mabior stated in an address carried by the clandestine SPLA radio that there is "no difference" between the new and old regimes and that the people should "seize" power from the generals. Garang also gave Siwar al-Dhahab a 1-week deadline within which to establish civilian rule, announcing that the SPLA will maintain a cease-fire within this period except for attacks against "moving military targets." Garang also urged workers and students to continue their strikes.

As for the economic problems facing the new regime, an Armed Forces General Command statement carried by Omdurman radio announced moves to strengthen the Higher National Committee for Containing the Effects of Disaster, Drought, and Desertification. Commenting on the U.S. decision to extend financial aid, an "authorized source" in the General Command told SUNA that the U.S. move was a result of the General Command's foreign policy statement.

In diplomatic developments, SUNA cited a congratulatory phone call from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Siwar al-Dhahab. In Riyadh, Saudi King Fahd met with a visiting Sudanese envoy, SPA noted.

Lebanon

Two IDF soldiers were killed in a suicide car-bomb attack near Batir, north of Jazzin, Jerusalem radio announced. The young woman driving the car detonated the bomb at an IDF roadblock. A Lebanese National Resistance Front statement cited by Beirut radio claimed that the bomb caused "about 50" Israeli casualties

and noted that the woman responsible was a member of the National Social Party.

In another development, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that violent clashes resumed in the Sidon area early on 10 April. A conference of Christian leaders had earlier appealed for an immediate end to the Sidon fighting in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. The conference, which was hosted by the Maronite patriarch in Bkirki, also reaffirmed Lebanon's close relations with Syria and called for a national Islamic-Christian conference to help save the homeland. However, Lebanese Forces Commander Fu'ad Abu Nadir criticized the conference statement in remarks cited by the Voice of Lebanon, asserting that it does not express all the aspirations of the Christian community and that the conferees did not represent the "comprehensive and effective Christian base." On the Muslim side, Education and Labor Minister Salim al-Huss welcomed "several positive points" contained in the Christian conference statement, according to Beirut radio.

Israel-Egypt Summit

A summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will be held in Cairo the middle of May, Jerusalem television reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes carried out "destructive raids" against Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb the evening of 9 April and hit a "large maritime target" near Khark Island earlier that day, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The communique also said Iranian artillery shelled Al-Qurnah, Al-Shihabi, and Chuman. Meanwhile, an Iranian military communique reported by IRNA announced that Iraq dropped chemical bombs on Iranian positions in the southern fronts the morning of 9 April. In a statement prior to his departure from Baghdad, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that while he will continue his efforts to solve the Gulf war the gap between Iran and Iraq's positions "is still large," INA reported.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
CONTENTS**Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 069

10 April 1985

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

Al-Wazir Confers With Bendjedid in Algiers [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 1
Voice of PLO on Cabinet Change in Jordan	A 1
AL-QABAS on Strains in PLO-Soviet Relations [5 Apr]	A 2
Israeli Military Vehicles Attacked in West Bank [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 2
Zionist Positions Attacked [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Gulf Information Ministers Conference Opens [SPA].....	C 1
--	-----

BAHRAIN

Amir Attends Defense Force Shooting Competition	C 1
Foreign Minister Receives Kuwaiti Envoy	C 2

KUWAIT

National Assembly Backs Iraq's Right to Self-Defense	C 2
USSR's Brutents Expected To Visit in April	C 2

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Greets Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab	C 2
Jordanian Official Conveys Message, Departs	C 2
Infantry Forces Conclude Maneuvers 9 Apr	C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

King Receives Cable From Sudanese Leader	C 3
Sudan's Yusuf Hasan al-Hajj Visits Riyadh	C 3
Arrives in Riyadh	C 3
Received by King Fahd	C 3
Received by Crown Prince	C 3
Delivers Message to King	C 3

UAE

President Cables Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab	C 3
Telecommunications With Sudan Restored 9 Apr	C 3
Iran Seeks Cooperation To Curb 'Unofficial Trade' [KHALEEJ TIMES 9 Apr].....	C 4
Oil Company Releases 1984 Production Figures [KHALEEJ TIMES 5 Apr].....	C 4

PDRY

Chairman Receives Soviet Leaders' Message	C 5
Official Source Affirms Support for Sudanese	C 5

YAR

President Telephones Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab	C 5
Moroccan Envoy Delivers Message, Departs	C 5

EGYPT

Mubarak Holds Meetings on Economy, Sudan	D 1
Mubarak Sends Arab Leaders Messages on U.S. Visit [London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 9 Apr]	D 1
Mubarak Meets With U.S. House Delegation	D 1
'Ali Confers With Visiting Jordanian Minister	D 1
NDP Affirms Support for Sudan's New Regime	D 2
Sudanese Students Show Support for New Leadership	D 2
FRG Parliamentary Delegation Arrives for Visit	D 2
Zambian Information Minister Departs 9 Apr	D 2

IRAQ

Saddam Presides Over General Command Meeting	E 1
FRG Diplomat Declared Persona Non Grata	E 1
Foreign Minister Receives Sudanese Ambassador	E 1
OAPEC Secretary General Arrives For Talks	E 1
Meets With Oil Minister	E 1
Jasim Thanks Gulf Ministers for Stand on War	E 1
Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,799	E 1
'Devastating Weapons' Will Confront New Offensive	E 2
AL-THAWRAH Affirms Need for Comprehensive Peace	E 2

JORDAN

'Arafat Arrives in Amman, Makes Statement	F 1
Further on Arrival Statement	F 1
PNC Speaker, Officials Congratulate Al-Rifa'i	F 1
Prime Minister's Communique on 'Working Hours' [AL-RAYY 10 Apr]	F 1
Reactions To Lifting Restrictions Noted [JORDAN TIMES 10 Apr]	F 1
JORDAN TIMES on Statement [10 Apr]	F 2

LEBANON

Karami To Boycott Cabinet Until 'Crisis' Solved	G 1
Al-Huss Supports Karami Action	G 1
Security Committee Agrees on Measures in Beirut	G 1
Army Statement on 'Distortion Campaigns'	G 1
Christian Conference Issues Statement 9 Apr	G 2
Reaction to Christian Conference Statement	G 2
Al-Huss Sees 'Positive Points'	G 2
Fu'ad Nadir Criticizes Statement [Voice of Lebanon]	G 2
Paqruduni Supports Conference 'Concept' [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 3
'Violent Clashes' Taking Place in Sidon [Voice of Lebanon]	G 3
Israeli Boats Shell Villages, Palestinian Camp	G 3
Suicide Car-Bomb Attack Causes 'Many Casualties' [Voice of Arab Homeland]	G 3
50 Killed or Wounded	G 3

SYRIA

Damascus Marks 38th Anniversary of Ba'th Party	H 1
Rally Held	H 1
CPC Sends Congratulations	H 1
Moroccan Envoy Ends Visit to Damascus	H 1
Commentary Warns Arabs About U.S. Mideast Policy	H 2

ISRAEL

Peres Seeks To Reduce Interest Rates Paid to U.S.	I 1
Peres, Rabin Comment on Murdered IDF Soldier	I 1
Peres Sees No 'New Trend'	I 1
Rabin Blames Terrorists	I 1
Rabin Invited To Visit United States in May [MA'ARIV 3 Apr]	I 1
Shamir Considers Weizman Cairo Visit 'Private'	I 1
Calls for Debate on Visit	I 1
Arens Opposes Ban on BETAR Transfer Ceremony	I 2
2 IDF Soldiers Killed, 2 Wounded in Car-Bomb Attack	I 2
Seven Detainees in Jerusalem Disturbances	I 2
March Exports Increase 10 Percent Over February	I 2
HADASH Calls For Opposition to U.S. Space Defense	I 2
Commentaries View U.S. Offer To Join Space Defense	I 3
Commentary Examines New Jordanian Government [MA'ARIV 9 Apr]	I 3

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

PFLP-GC's Jibril Congratulates Al-Qadhdhafi on Sudan	Q 1
JANA: Numaryi Downfall Provokes Egyptian Hysteria	Q 1
Austria's Kreisky Ends Visit to Tripoli	Q 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Opponent Killed in FRG 8 Apr [cross-reference]	Q 2

MAURITANIA

Presidency Issues Statement on Cabinet Changes	Q 2
--	-----

MOROCCO

Further Reportage on Visit of Italy's Andreotti	Q 2
Received by King Hassan	Q 2
Discusses Mideast Conference [ANSA]	Q 2

SUDAN

AFP: Communication Links Cut With Egypt 10 Apr	Q 2
Transitional Military Council Formed 9 Apr	Q 3
Garang Denounces Coup, Pledges Continued Struggle	Q 3
[Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army]	
Supreme Court Plans To Work Without Chief Justice	Q 7
Statement No 9 on Drought Measures Committee	Q 7
Siwar Al-Dhahab Issues Decree on Laws, Constitution	Q 7
Siwar Al-Dhahab Receives PLO, Other Envoys	Q 8
Foreign Ministry 'Source' on Foreign Policy	Q 8
Siwar Al-Dhahab Reassures Mubarak on Situation	Q 8
Saudi King Receives Siwar Al-Dhahab Letter	Q 8
Further Reportage on Foreign, Domestic Support	Q 8
YAR President Telephones Siwar Al-Dhahab	Q 8
Opposition, Fatah Officials Reaction [Kuwait AL-WATAN 7 Apr]	Q 8
Compatriots in Gulf States	Q 9
Islamic Council Lauds Coup [AFP]	Q 9
Compatriots in Ethiopia	Q 9
Ex-SSU Member Supports Coup	Q 9
Popular Marches in Kordofan	Q 10

Darfur Citizens Hold Rally	Q 10
Regional Commanders Report on Local Ministries	Q 10

EAST AFRICA**KENYA**

DAILY NATION on Sudanese Coup, History, Problems [8 Apr]	R 1
--	-----

CENTRAL AFRICA**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

Refugees Accuse Chad of 'Atrocities' in South	S 1
---	-----

ZAIRE

Five-man CPC Delegation Visits Gbadolite 9 April	S 1
--	-----

WEST AFRICA**GHANA**

PNDC Approves Three Loan Agreements	T 1
---	-----

IVORY COAST

Joint Commission Session With Zaire Opens	T 1
---	-----

LIBERIA

Doe Reinstates Kpoto to INA, NDPL Chairmanship	T 1
Kessely, Wreh Deny Flanzamaton Allegations	T 1

NIGER

Moroccan Envoy Received by Kountche, Comments	T 1
---	-----

SENEGAL

Diouf Announces Visits to U.S., Togo	T 2
--	-----

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Liberian Delegation	T 2
--	-----

SOUTHERN AFRICA**ANGOLA**

Dos Santos Sends Message to Hungary's Kadar	U 1
5 UNITA Supporters Sentenced to Death	U 1

BOTSWANA

New Zealand's Lange Arrives for 3-day Visit	U 1
Talks Held	U 1
Lange Criticizes Apartheid	U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Frelimo Party Talks With Algeria's FLN Begin	U 2
Johannesburg Cites Carvalho on 'Total' Collapse	U 2
'Armed Bandits' Kill Seven, Wound Five	U 2

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Radio Decries MPC Transition Plan	U 3
---	-----

SOUTH AFRICA

President Botha Addresses Zionist Church	U 3
Black Moderates' 'Support' Noted	U 5
Policeman Says Uitenhage Crowd Not Warned of Fire [Umtata].....	U 5
'Planned Campaign of Terror'	U 5
Preparations for Transfer of Crossroads Squatters	U 6
Black Students Call Off Cradock School Boycott	U 6
Du Plessis Says No Evidence of Renamo Support	U 6
Commentary Warns UDF Against Using Violence	U 6
ANC Radio Attacks P.W. Botha Speech to ZCC	U 7

ZAMBIA

New Zealand's Lange Leaves for Botswana	U 7
Mundia Expresses Gratitude for PRC Support	U 7
Czechoslovakia Praised for Supporting Liberation	U 8

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe: Government Troops at Mozambique Ports	U 8
Parliament To Be Recalled To Renew Emergency	U 8
ZANU-PF Official Murdered in Matabeleland	U 8

Al-Wazir Confers With Bendjedid in Algiers*JN091820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in Algiers yesterday. They reviewed the political situation in the Arab region, the situation and tribulation of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland, and the massacres against the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon at the hands of the Zionist enemy and its agents. During the meeting, the Algerian president asserted his country's firm and principled stand toward the Palestine cause, the Palestinian people, and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said that Algeria will always support the Palestinian people and their right to establish their independent state. He also asserted the need for the PLO's unity in order to continue the Palestinian struggle and to protect the achievements attained by this struggle.

Brother Abu Jihad also met with senior Algerian officials. They reviewed and discussed the political situation, developments in the Palestine cause, Palestinian-Algerian relations, and ways of strengthening the historic ties between the Palestinian and Algerian people.

Voice of PLO on Cabinet Change in Jordan*JN092027 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1545 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers, the recent Cabinet change in Jordan has aroused and is still arousing the interest of many Arab newspapers and news agencies. Each has commented on and analyzed the change from its own special angle and in light of its own political stands. This has led to different opinions, analyses, and comments on this subject. We will now review and discuss these opinions and analyses in order to point out the stands that are for or against an issue which we consider to be purely an internal Jordanian affair. Some political analysts and commentators in those Arab newspapers seem to have preceded events and judged the Cabinet change on the basis of their preconceived political stands and conclusions. This is what we want to discuss here.

One main preconceived stand and conclusion is that this Cabinet change has come at the expense of Palestinian-Jordanian relations, because it would lead to a rapprochement with Syria. What makes us doubt the credibility and accuracy of these opinions — opinions that reflect an attempt to fish in troubled waters — is the fact that they depended on incorrect political events and ignored established political facts. The people voicing these opinions have concentrated on casting doubts on the viability of Palestinian-Jordanian relations, ignoring the deep motives and material foundations on which relations between the Palestinian and Jordanian people are founded — motives and foundations that always emphasize the historic roots of these firm, strategic relations. These relations are not subject to certain persons or circumstances. These relations may have had their low and high periods at certain times due to certain circumstances and the

policies of certain people, but all of this does not negate the true historic relations between the Palestinian and Jordanian people — relations which dictate a common political strategy toward all central issues concerning both fraternal peoples. In other words, the official level of Palestinian-Jordanian relations is not the only level. In fact, this level is the outcome of a more important and profound level — namely, the popular level.

Here lies the importance of Palestinian-Jordanian relations and the true extent of their strength and their place. This makes us strongly believe that they are inseparable relations that do not tolerate sharp contradictions. This belief has made us more determined to preserve these relations on all levels and to develop and deepen them in a positive manner. In short, they are special relations that have been dictated by history, geography, and common interests between two fraternal peoples. Therefore, [words indistinct] can harm these relations or make them subject to sharp contradictions. These relations are the outcome of historical and geographical factors and circumstances. Furthermore, their form, nature, and level are decided by the people's willpower.

Since this is the case, in whose interest are the Arab analysts and observers trying to fish in troubled waters by their comments and analyses in certain newspapers? Why do they make superficial judgments on such an event by depending on their own preconceived assessments and intentions? We would like to stress an important point — namely, what is being said about the possibility of Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement does not conflict with the policy of the PLO, which is continuously seeking to rectify all Arab situations and relations. This endeavor at this particular phase is the core of PLO policy.

We are indeed striving to remove all Arab differences in order to achieve a unified common stand on the Palestine question and to back our Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative. Any rapprochement between any two Arab countries at this stage must lead to the aforementioned objective out of commitment to the central issue of the Arab nation. Indeed, we are striving to settle Arab differences. We generally welcome any rapprochement between any Arab countries. However, such a rapprochement must be on clear bases that keep this rapprochement away from the policy of Arab blocs. We in the PLO are against Arab blocs, because they waste Arab efforts and energies. Any Arab rapprochement must not lead to regional blocs.

At any rate, we do not understand why it is already being said that the expected Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement would be at the expense of the PLO. Why is it said that this rapprochement would be in the interest of Syrian policy when this policy still insists on being hostile to the PLO? Is there anything firm in Arab politics? No, everything is open to change. But is it open to complete identity of viewpoints, or to one side yielding completely to the terms and policies of the other side? Scientific analysis presumes that any rapprochement between any two political powers must be on certain common points, but not necessarily on all points. Why, therefore, do some people precede events and reach their own conclusions? This is one way of publicizing a certain policy and imposing preconditions in an attempt to direct the rapprochement, if it takes place, in a certain direction.

It remains to be affirmed that intentions are one thing and political facts on the ground are something entirely different. Whoever tries to ignore the facts on the ground in order to serve and meet his own personal ends is bound to face a vacuum and fall. One of the firm established facts on the ground is the PLO, the independent PLO that will not be a bargaining chip for any side's efforts to achieve certain regional objectives that do not serve the Palestine question. The sole loser will be the one who ignores the established political facts and tries to arrange his relations on the basis of this ignorance.

AL-QABAS on Strains in PLO-Soviet Relations

GF061800 Kuwait *AL-QABAS in Arabic*
5 Apr 85 pp 1, 20

[*AL-QABAS* dispatch from London]

[Text] PLO-Soviet relations have reached a critical stage, a stage that usually precedes estrangement. Arab diplomatic sources said to *AL-QABAS* that Soviet officials were keen to make 'Arafat — during his participation in the funeral of the late Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko — feel that Moscow has no longer good relations with him. Instead the Soviet media focused on Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO political department who was included in 'Arafat's delegation. Arab diplomatic sources said to *AL-QABAS* that during his meeting with Soviet officials Qaddumi heard criticism of the organization's political behavior and Fatah's revolutionary trend.

In spite of the fact that the Soviet officials were busy receiving condolences and handling the transfer of power, they found enough time to express their views to Qaddumi. The Soviets told Qaddumi that the political line followed by the organization since the convocation of the recent PNC in Amman and the signing of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is considered a total recognition of the U.S. option and absolute rejection of the Soviet option on an international conference and even more it is a trend against the Soviets in the Middle East and the strategic ally of the Soviet Union in the region, Syria.

The sources added that since the signing of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, the Soviet Foreign Ministry has closed its doors to Sakhr Habash, PLO representative in Moscow, who also holds the post of ambassador and secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council. All his attempts to get permission to see Soviet officials in order to explain 'Arafat's new trends have failed in spite of the fact that a number of Arab ambassadors have interceded on his behalf. During his participation in the funeral for Chernenko, Faruq was informed by Soviet officials that the PLO representative in Moscow is unwanted if the organization continues its current policy.

Observers noted that the Soviet Union recently warned 'Arafat, when he announced his agreement, about the formation of the Palestinian Salvation Front in Damascus, because the front would not have been formed if it had not been supported by Moscow. Its formation after the arrival of Gorbachev indicates the Soviets' new method of dealing with the organization. The observers said that the refusal of the Palestinian Communist Party to join the Salvation Front does not reflect Moscow's views,

but it indicates the Soviet keenness to preserve the slim relations with the organization in the current stage before reaching a total entanglement.

The recent "Foreign News" report by the London-based *ECONOMIST* carried other reasons for the deteriorating relations between Moscow and 'Arafat.

The report said that Moscow is angry at the deal signed between 'Arafat and the PDRY. According to this deal, the PDRY will rent to 'Arafat a military base on Kamaran Island opposite the port of Al-Hudaydah in the Red Sea for an annual rent of \$25 million. Nearly 2,500 pro-'Arafat revolutionaries are currently on the island. The airport on the island has been expanded and is able to receive large planes. 'Arafat spends most of his time in Kamaran, which has been dubbed by its 2,500 PDRY citizens as the capital of 'Arafat.

Sources asked by *AL-QABAS* justified the Soviet anger about the deal with the PDRY because he made the deal without consulting the Soviets and that the Soviet Union itself wanted to rent the island so as to control navigation in the Red Sea. Moscow considered this island to be vital for its fleet and if it got facilities on it, in addition to its base at Dahlak Island in Ethiopia, it would be able to spread its domination in the Red Sea. The report said that 'Arafat is intending to transfer the Palestinian air force from Iraq, Libya, and Syria to this island. He also intends to gather some of his scattered troops in the YAR, the PDRY, Tunisia, Sudan, and Algeria on the island. Out of the 1,000 Palestinian fighters who were transferred to Tunisia after the departure from Beirut, only 100 fighters are left (compared to 700 in Algiers) according to the Tunisian Government.

Israeli Military Vehicles Attacked in West Bank

JN091737 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
9 Apr 85

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has announced that one of our groups operating inside the occupied homeland used incendiary bombs to attack a Zionist military vehicle near Al-Khidr in the Bethlehem area of the West Bank yesterday. The Zionist vehicle was burned and its occupants were wounded. Another group used incendiary bombs to attack a Zionist military bus in Janin yesterday. The bus was burned and a number of Zionists were wounded. The enemy radio admitted the two operations, but declined to reveal its losses. It said that its forces surrounded the two areas, carried out a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of people under the pretext of connection with the operation.

Zionist Positions Attacked

JN091744 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
9 Apr 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used katyushas to attack a Zionist communications center in Al-Nabatiyah in southern Lebanon yesterday. As a result of the attack, the Zionist center was damaged and a number of Zionist soliders were either killed or wounded. The joint forces' heroes

also used rockets to attack a Zionist military position in Tyre in southern Lebanon yesterday. As a result of the attack, the Zionist position was destroyed and its soldiers were either killed or wounded. A Zionist spokesman admitted both operations, but declined to reveal his losses. He said that his forces carried out a large-scale search campaign against the joint forces' heroes, but in vain.

Gulf Information Ministers Conference Opens*LD092243 Riyadh SPA in English 1917 GMT*

9 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, April 9, SPA — The Arab Gulf information ministers conference now in progress in Riyadh is important in view of crucial developments facing the Arab and Islamic nations, Saudi Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir said here today.

At the opening session of the ministers' ninth conference, Al-Sha'ir said these developments included Israel's aggressive escalations with the aim of realising its expansionist designs in Lebanon and other Arab lands, the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war with more losses and the continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as well as the struggle of the Palestinian people to realise their legitimate rights.

He regretted the continuation of these developments, which he said had enabled enemies of Arab and Islamic nations to hatch more conspiracies against them.

"We can face these challenges only by returning to principles of the divine faith and establishing true solidarity and unifying Arab ranks," Al-Sha'ir said.

He added that Saudi Arabia had been exerting strenuous efforts to end the bloody conflicts in the region, particularly the Iran-Iraq war.

The information minister praised Iraq's positive stand towards peace efforts. "We are looking forward to see Iran respond positively to repeated peace calls made by Arab and Moslem nations to stop bloodshed and safeguard energies and potentials of the two Moslem countries," he said.

"If our foreign ministers have made constructive moves to realise these goals in line with recommendations made by our leaders at all levels, it is now our (information ministers) duty to work hand-in-hand to promote and intensify a well-defined information campaign on the basis of our responsibilities and duties towards our divine faith and homelands," Al-Sha'ir said.

Al-Sha'ir expressed HM King Fahd and Crown Prince 'Abdallah's best wishes to the ministers for realising their cherished goals.

"With sincere and hard work, we can make joint efforts to realise aspirations of our leaders and preserve sovereignty, prestige and strength of our homelands," Al-Sha'ir said.

"Fortunately, we have huge material and human potentials, which can provide the world with a true and honourable picture on realities in the region in a frank manner characterising clarity and convictions. In fact, we are following this line of action through full coordination and cooperation among us so as to realise our objectives at Gulf, Arab, Islamic and international levels," Al-Sha'ir said.

Referring to the recent launching of the Arab satellite, Al-Sha'ir said it represented a new era in the history of Arab Gulf informa-

tion sphere and turning point in the field of improving information programmes and activities.

"The Arabsat will provide a good chance to use, if we can exploit it properly, particularly in the field of information and culture since we are in dire need of improving our joint information plans," he said. [sentence as received]

"We are a one family with common goals and strong ties of divine faith, language and history. We are also having common and integrated objectives. In view of these common bases, we have to face the world with a collective strategy and stance, which could make others respect and support our noble targets, thanks to the wisdom of our leaders," Al-Sha'ir said.

Today's session began with a speech by the United Arab Emirates information and culture minister Ahmad ibn Hamid in which he expressed hope that the information ministers would realise their set goals.

Hamid, who chaired their last session in Abu Dhabi, invited later Al-Sha'ir to preside over the ninth conference.

BAHRAIN**Amir Attends Defense Force Shooting Competition***GF091618 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Manama, 9 Apr (Wakh) — H.H. the Amir and Supreme Commander of the Bahraini Defence Force Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has underscored the role of the Bahrain Defence Force [BDF] in defending the nation.

After attending the 8th annual shooting exercise of BDF units in Safrah the amir reviewed the stages the BDF passed through since its formation.

H.H. the amir praised the shooting and the qualifying and training standards the BDF had attained.

Meanwhile Crown Prince and the Commander in Chief of the BDF Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah hoped that the BDF would attain its goals and indicated that the BDF shooting team was formed to take part in the shooting games to be held regularly among the GCC armed forces using different equipment.

Shaykh Hamad said that the current shooting games were aimed at upgrading the technical skills abilities of the BDF staff.

The games were attended by the Prime Minister H.E. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Interior Assistant Under Secretary for Immigration and Passport Shaykh Ali ibn Khalifah ibn Sulman Al Khalifah, BDF Chief of Staff Brigadier Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, and high ranking military officials.

Foreign Minister Receives Kuwaiti Envoy*GF100930 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 Apr 85*

[Text] Manama, 10 Apr (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah received a message from Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, dealing with bilateral relations and the current situation in the Gulf.

The message was conveyed by Musa Sulayman al-Musa, Kuwaiti ambassador to Bahrain, during his meeting with Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak in Manama this morning.

KUWAIT**National Assembly Backs Iraq's Right to Self-Defense***LD091425 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1255 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Apr (KUNA) — From Hasan al-Sayigh: The Kuwaiti National Assembly today declared its backing for any peace initiative that will narrow the circle of the Iraq-Iran war. It also supported Iraq's right to self-defense to maintain its territorial integrity and the safety of its people.

In a statement following its closed meeting, it called upon neighboring Muslim Iran to respond to the appeals of the fraternal and friendly countries and the international organizations to stop the fighting and to negotiate for peace.

It said in its statement that we, in the name of the Arab Kuwaiti people, declare our backing for any peace initiative that will narrow the circle of the war and contain its flames which we do not want to burn everybody.

We also appeal to all Islamic and international organizations to play their active role towards ending the war and stabilizing the region, particularly the efforts being exerted by the UN secretary general.

It added that the unity of the Arab and Islamic peoples and casting away sectarian and racial feuds are among the most important essential factors for the stability of the region and for pushing the wheel of development and progress; this is an issue of principle connected to the fate of the region and its peoples.

It noted that the vicious war has enabled the Zionist enemy to play havoc in the southern Lebanon and all the occupied Arab territories and it justifies foreign presence in the region as well as having halted all development and progress plans in the region.

It stressed that both sides of the war are dissatisfied with continuing the fighting which serves only the enemies of the nation; it is time for this war to end so that the Arab and Islamic nation will recover its power and unity.

The assembly concluded its statement by saying that the Kuwaiti National Assembly supports fraternal Iraq's right to defend itself and maintain its territorial integrity and the safety of its Arab people. It stresses that the Kuwaiti National Assembly and our Arab people in Iraq are linked to one fate and destiny.

USSR's Brutents Expected To Visit in April*LD051855 Kuwait KUNA in English 1805 GMT 5 Apr 85*

[Text] Moscow, April 5 (KUNA) — A high-powered Soviet Middle East troubleshooter is due in Kuwait this month for talks with government officials, Arab diplomatic sources said Friday [5 April]

The sources said that Karen Brutents, the Communist Party Central Committee's deputy chief of foreign affairs, would arrive in Kuwait during the second half of April, but did not reveal the date or duration of the visit.

Brutents has played an important role in Soviet Middle East policy, and last year headed Central Committee delegations on key visits to Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

He stopped over briefly during the tour in Kuwait, the only GCC state to maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

No other details were immediately available.

OMAN**Sultan Qabus Greets Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab***GF091402 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Omani ambassador to Sudan Sa'ud ibn Sulayman al-Nadmani met yesterday with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and conveyed to his excellency a written message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. The message comprises his majesty's greetings and the Sultanate's eagerness to consolidate the strong fraternal relations between the two countries and affirms to his excellency His Majesty's anxiousness for the stability of fraternal Sudan. It also affirms that the Sultanate considers whatever happens in Sudan as an internal affair; the Sultanate will continue to maintain excellent relations between the two fraternal countries and continue its support to Sudan.

General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab requested that his greetings be conveyed to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

Jordanian Official Conveys Message, Departs*GF091032 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Apr 85*

[Text] His Excellency Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, today left the country after concluding a 2-day visit to the Sultanate during which he had the honor to meet with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. The former conveyed to him a written message from his brother His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the fraternal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan pertaining to bilateral relations and the new developments in the region.

Upon departure he was seen off by His Excellency Hamad ibn Hamud, royal diwan affairs minister.

Infantry Forces Conclude Maneuvers 9 Apr

*GF091352 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Excerpt] The infantry forces of the Omani sultan concluded the large-scale "Ra'd" [Thunder] maneuvers this morning. Various units and services of the infantry forces of the Omani sultan, supported by the sultan's air force, participated in the maneuvers.

The final stages of the maneuvers concluded with the staging of a comprehensive offensive launched by the main military sectors against an assumed enemy force. They were able to defeat the enemy, inflicting heavy material and human losses on them, and capturing a great number of their forces. Our forces exploited their victory over the assumed enemy in liberating their territories and remaining steadfast in their positions.

SAUDI ARABIA**King Receives Cable From Sudanese Leader**

*LD092211 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has received a cable from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces, in reply to the cable which his majesty sent to him on the occasion of his assumption of the leadership of the Sudanese people. In his cable Gen Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his thanks and appreciation to his majesty the king for the best wishes and expression of the deep and strong fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples that were contained in his majesty's cable. He reaffirmed the aspiration of Sudan — its leadership and people — for the continuation of the development of good relations linking the Kingdom and Sudan.

Sudan's Yusuf Hasan al-Hajj Visits Riyadh**Arrives in Riyadh**

LD091921 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1855 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Apr (SPA) — Sudanese Vice President [as received] Lieutenant General Yusuf Hasan al-Hajj this evening arrived in Riyadh.

He was welcomed on arrival by Education Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir and a number of officials.

Received by King Fahd

LD092132 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2048 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Apr (SPA) — This evening His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Lieutenant General Yusuf Hasan al-Hajj, Sudanese vice president [as received].

The meeting was attended by his excellency the minister of education, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, and Sudan's ambassador to the Kingdom, Isa Mustafa.

Received by Crown Prince

LD101051 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1010 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Apr (SPA) — This morning His Royal Highness Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of the National Guard, received Lieutenant General Yusuf Hasan al-Hajj, of the Sudanese General Command and his accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by his excellency the minister of education, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir; the assistant deputy head of the National Guard, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri; the counsellor at the Royal Court, Nasir al-Shitri; the counsellor at the Crown Prince's Office 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri; and the Sudanese ambassador to the Kingdom, Isa Mustafa.

Delivers Message to King

LD101058 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1015 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Apr (SPA) — Lieutenant General Yusuf Hasan al-Hajj, of the Sudanese General Command, left Riyadh midday today following a short visit to the Kingdom during which he delivered a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from the commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. He also met with Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the National Guard.

He was seen off at King Khalid International Airport by Minister of Education Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, the Sudanese ambassador to the Kingdom, Isa Mustafa, and a number of officials.

UAE**President Cables Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab**

GF091416 Doha QNA in Arabic 1310 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Apr (QNA) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan has sent a cable to General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, Sudanese Armed Forces commander in chief, expressing his good wishes and wishing the Sudanese people everlasting progress and prosperity.

In his cable, Shaykh Zayid expressed the UAE's keenness for continuing and enhancing its fraternal relations with the Democratic Republic of Sudan in all fields.

Telecommunications With Sudan Restored 9 Apr

GF091024 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Apr (QNA) — Telephone, wireless, and telex contacts between the UAE and the Sudan resumed today after being cut since last Tuesday following the demonstrations that took place in Khartoum against former President Ja'far Numayri.

An official source at the Sudanese Airlines office in Abu Dhabi said that a Sudanese passenger plane is expected to arrive in Abu Dhabi this afternoon on its normal flight coming from Khartoum; this is after the suspension of flights since last Thursday following the closure of Khartoum Airport to air traffic. [Words indistinct] the civilian planes, moreover the Sudanese airspace will be opened to civilian flights.

Iran Seeks Cooperation To Curb 'Unofficial Trade'

GF091040 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English

9 Apr 85 p 9

[Text] Iran has sought cooperation of the Dubai Government in putting an end to the unofficial trade between the emirate and that country.

According to S.M. Salili, vice president of the Export Promotion Centre of Iran (EPCI), the Dubai Government has reacted positively to the Iranian suggestion to curb this unofficial trade.

Addressing a press conference yesterday at the Dubai International Trade Centre where the EPCI is holding Iran's first solo exhibition, Mr Salili said, "we are aware there is a lot of this kind (unofficial) of trade going on between Dubai and our country and we are taking steps to stop it completely".

The unofficial export and import, known in local parlance as the dhow trade, involves a wide range of goods, from dry fruits to pick-up vans.

He said the subject had been brought up during a meeting. Iran's deputy minister for commerce Khosro Taj had with UAE's Minister of Finance and Industry Shaykh Hamdan ibn Rashid on Wednesday.

The Ports and Customs Department of Dubai, he said, had agreed to set up a committee to prepare an action plan to combat this phenomenon. Iranian officials have also discussed the matter with local businessmen.

Quoting from the Ports and Customs Department's statistics, Mr Salili said total trade between Iran and Dubai stood at Dh192 million in 1983, including Dh57 million worth of non-oil exports from Iran. He estimated that the unofficial trade turnover would far exceed this modest figure.

Mr Salili said over \$5 million worth of contracts for export of chemicals, medicines and foodstuff from Iran had so far been signed during the exhibition. Another \$12 million worth of orders were being negotiated for the supply of handmade carpets, marble tiles and industrial goods. Besides, talks were in progress on \$17 million worth of contracts for agricultural products.

Retail sales during the first seven days of the fair which opened on April 1, exceeded Dh2 million. Over 10,000 people have visited the show in which 243 Iranian companies are taking part.

Mr Salili said Iran would soon open a trade office in Dubai and would seriously consider using the emirate's port as a re-export point for Iran's trade with other Muslim countries. "We recog-

nise Dubai as the most important trade centre in the region and intend to use it as a re-export point for our goods", he said.

He said Iran would give priority to its trade with other Islamic countries. Iran's exports to the Muslim world rose to 11 percent from only three percent of its total trade five years ago.

Earlier, EPCI President M. Noori, invited the UAE to take part in three exhibitions — on industry, health and trade — his organisation will be holding this year in Tehran.

Oil Company Releases 1984 Production Figures

GF051118 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English

5 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Oil Operations, (ADCO) made two major discoveries last year according to the 1984 annual report. The discoveries were at the off-shore Bu-Tini-3 well, and in the Permian Khuff structure from Hail-3 well.

ADCO's total production in 1984 of 165.8 million barrels approximately matched the overall new reserves discovered from both the two major finds and others in the concession area.

During 1984 ADCO produced an average of 453,082 barrels per day of crude, which was under the government's maximum allowable of 505,000 bpd. In 1983 ADCO produced an average of 496,622 bpd.

The company has started seven exploration and appraisal wells, with two others being carried over from 1983. The exploration footage drilled was 73,666 feet.

These are some of the highlights of the report which was presented to the press yesterday by the new ADCO General Manager Vincent Connelly and other senior managers in the company.

Mr Connelly said that exploration for oil and gas continued to receive high priority, with the principle aim of finding new hydrocarbons in the concession area to offset production.

The Hail-3 well, drilled from an artificial off-shore island, into the Pre-Khuff structure had resulted in a significant gas discovery, he said.

ADCO had also continued with the long-term plan for improving all their main fields with a major series of development drilling, oil gathering and water injection projects which will be completed in the early 1990s.

The aim of this re-working of the five fields of Asab, Bab, Bu Hasa, Sahil and Shah is to give ADCO a sustainable production capacity of just under one million barrels per day.

Mr Connelly also noted the substantial contribution of ADCO to the local economy, and he pointed out that cash disbursement from local purchases and utilisation of services amounted to Dh1.6 billion in 1984.

He added that for the first time in the history of the company, all of the 15 drilling rigs in operation at the end of the year were owned by local companies.

The company's exploration and appraisal wells included the two major successes of the Bu-Tini-3 well on an offshore island which found oil and gas, and the Hail-3 well which found Khuff gas.

Other wells included Bu Hasa-290 to evaluate an anomaly, and Shanayal-2 in Habshan reached 11,300 feet. Arjan-2 and Ruwais-6 failed to discover hydrocarbons, and two appraisal wells in Asab and Sahil evaluated the Thamama reservoirs. Bu-Labyad-1 and Silmiya-1 were both drilling at the end of the year.

Seventy-seven developments wells, and two Thamama C gas wells for ADNOC, were drilled during 1984, with total footage of 739,093 feet. The number of rigs was reduced from 17 to 15, of which 6 were owned by the national drilling company.

Production from the individual fields was highest in Asab with 219,234 bpd and Bu Hasa with 212,440 bpd, then in Bab with 15,440 bpd and Shah with 5,032 bpd. Sahil only produced 612 bpd during periodic maintenance work.

During the year 27 new UAE nationals were recruited and their total number rose to 189, representing 13 per cent of the workforce. Eighteen per cent of the professional staff are nationals.

Nationals and other Arabs formed 68 per cent of the total number of employees of 1,445, which is up from 65 per cent in 1983.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Soviet Leaders' Message

GF091358 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has received a written message from the Soviet leaders.

He received the message during a meeting with Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov, Soviet ambassador to the PDRY, in his office at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat today. During the meeting they discussed a number of issues that concern the two friendly countries and parties with regard to joint progress in order to serve bilateral relations in the party and government fields and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Official Source Affirms Support for Sudanese

GF091626 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] An official source at the Foreign Ministry made the following statement to ANA:

The PDRY has followed with extreme concern the recent events and developments in fraternal Sudan.

The PDRY warmly salutes the struggles and sacrifices of the fraternal Sudanese people and their national and progressive forces; these struggles and sacrifices resulted in the fall of the Numayri regime which was linked with imperialist and Zionist (?circles).

Out of the fraternal bonds between the fraternal Yemeni and Sudanese peoples, the PDRY affirms its unlimited support for the people of Sudan in their confrontation of imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary conspiracies designed to harm their cause, independence, and their self-determination of the means for their development.

The PDRY affirms its desire to continue and strengthen the fraternal relations between the two fraternal peoples and governments of the two countries.

YAR

President Telephones Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab

GF092014 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, made a telephone call this evening to his brother, Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the fraternal Republic of Sudan.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that during the conversation the brother leader president affirmed the support of the Yemeni people for the Sudanese people.

He also wished our brothers in Sudan security, stability, and peace and the new leadership success.

Moroccan Envoy Delivers Message, Departs

GF041902 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
4 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II, left Sanaa for Aden today following a 2-day visit to our country.

During his visit, Bensouda conveyed a message to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother, King Hassan II, on current Arab and international issues, dangers facing the Arab nation, and intensification of efforts to confront these dangers. In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Bensouda said that he is carrying a reply message to King Hassan II from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Mubarak Holds Meetings on Economy, Sudan

*NC091351 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today held a meeting that was attended by the prime minister, the People's Assembly speaker, the foreign minister, the information minister, the minister of social insurance and social affairs, the finance minister, the justice minister, the planning minister, the minister of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs, the economy minister, and the director of the Presidential Office for foreign affairs.

The president then held a second meeting with the prime minister, the deputy prime minister, the defense minister, the foreign minister, the minister of social insurance and social affairs, the information minister, the planning minister, the interior minister, the minister of Cabinet affairs, the economy minister, and the director of the Presidential Office for foreign affairs.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that the first meeting involved a discussion of the legislative plan; the draft bills that the government will submit to the People's Assembly; the financial expenditure of some of these bills; the extent to which these bills agree with the general principles and the goals of the 5-year social and economic plan; and their effect in regard to administrative reform, the modernization of the public sector, and the enhancement of economic performance.

Minister al-Sharif added that the second meeting reviewed the recent developments in fraternal Sudan and the ongoing interchanges with the leaders in Khartoum, which reflect the eagerness of both countries to maintain the immemorial bonds between the two parts of the Nile Valley.

The meeting also involved an exchange of views about the Egyptian economic and political course of action at the current stage.

The prime minister briefed this meeting on the outcome of the meeting held yesterday to discuss the Egyptian-U.S. economic cooperation and the aftermath of Mubarak's visit to the United States as well as of the subsequent interchanges with the U.S. Administration on bilateral economic cooperation.

Mubarak Sends Arab Leaders Messages on U.S. Visit

*PM100855 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
9 Apr 85 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "In Messages to Some Arab Leaders, Mubarak Says the United States Has Asked for Time To Study the Question of Dialogue With the Palestinians"]

[Text] Cairo — Responsible sources at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry have stated that, in letters to some Arab leaders in the past few days, President Mubarak explained the latest developments related to the Palestinian question in light of President Mubarak's contacts in the United States and Europe. The sources told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that the purpose of the letters was to explain the results of Mubarak's tour, the signifi-

cance of the Egyptian move, and the U.S. and European positions.

The sources added that President Mubarak explained in his messages that he suggested to President Reagan and U.S. congressional leaders that the United States should take the first step toward a subjective dialogue — not negotiations in the full sense — on the real Palestinian position; such a dialogue should be with the people whose cause it is in order to build confidence for arriving at an acceptable basis for action.

The U.S. Administration has asked for time to study in depth the possibility of a move that would render the U.S. role more effective and more responsive to the wishes of the other parties. The messages reaffirmed Egypt's complete willingness to accept any ideas or proposals offering other courses of action that would guarantee the fulfillment of everyone's objective in the interest of the just Palestinian cause and prevent the elements of inaction from imposing a *fait accompli* unacceptable to the Arabs.

Meanwhile, according to some diplomatic reports in Cairo, Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri told U.S. officials during his recent visit to Washington that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was only a declaration of principles, that the dialogue with the Palestinians was still open, and that it might take some time to persuade PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to openly accept Resolution 242.

Al-Masri urged the U.S. Administration to take some encouraging steps such as agreeing on a formula for Palestinian self-determination within the framework of a confederation.

The reports say that the Jordanian foreign minister did not sense any change in the attitude of the United States and that the U.S. Administration is still unwilling to talk to the PLO or even give a hint in that direction, and it rejects the idea of an international conference even as an umbrella for direct negotiations.

Mubarak Meets With U.S. House Delegation

NC100852 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — This morning at the Al-'Urubah Palace, President Husni Mubarak received David Obey, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, along with his accompanying delegation. U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotis attended the meeting. The U.S. delegation arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 3-day visit, within a tour of a number of Middle East countries. It met with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Minister 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid yesterday. The delegation will leave for Amman tomorrow.

'Ali Confers With Visiting Jordanian Minister

NC091806 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1707 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today received Jordanian Transport Minister Farhi 'Ubayd, who is currently on a visit to Egypt. Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli, Egyptian minister of transport and communications,

also attended the meeting. The Jordanian minister said that final arrangements were discussed to inaugurate the land route linking Amman and Cairo via the Gulf of Aqaba. This route will strengthen relations and support existing ties between the Egyptian and Jordanian people and the Levant and Maghreb people.

NDP Affirms Support for Sudan's New Regime

NC091500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — The ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) in Egypt has affirmed that the Egyptian people stand by the Sudanese people in their choice of leadership and that they respect these people's wishes. The NDP believes that what happened in Sudan recently was fraternal Sudan's internal affair.

The NDP underlined President Husni Mubarak's utterance that Egypt warns against any foreign interference in Sudan's internal affairs, pointing out that this stance is based on the eternal relations linking the two brotherly people in the north and south of the Nile Valley.

These assertions were made by Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Consultative Council chairman and NDP secretary general, during his meeting today with the governorates' NDP secretaries.

Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim said that the NDP declares its support for the Egyptian leadership's wise attitude toward the Sudanese people and leadership which is endeavoring to maintain a secure, stable, and unified Sudan.

The meeting was attended by Safwat al-Sharif, information minister and NDP information secretary; Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture and food security and NDP secretary general; and Dr Hilmi Al-Hadid, who is also NDP secretary general.

Kamal al-Shadhili, NDP organizational secretary, has said that during the meeting they discussed the political situation in general and the situation in fraternal Sudan in particular.

Sudanese Students Show Support for New Leadership

NC092044 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2025 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — Sudanese students in Cairo have declared their support for the new Sudanese leadership under Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. In their statement, the students reiterated demands that they earlier had submitted to the Sudanese Embassy to be sent to the new leadership. These demands stress the need for a return to democracy, for the parties and trade unions to play their legitimate role, and for the state security apparatus to be abolished. The statement was released after a meeting held here this evening and attended by more than 1,000 male and female students.

FRG Parliamentary Delegation Arrives for Visit

NC091452 Cairo MENA in English 1315 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, April 9 (MENA) — A West German parliamentary delegation under member of Bavaria Parliament Konrad Kobler arrived here today on a week long visit to Egypt for talks on promoting cooperation between both countries in the various fields.

The delegation will visit the governmental hospitals to discuss prospects of cooperation between them in the fields of health and social care.

Zambian Information Minister Departs 9 Apr

NC091539 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — Cosmas Chibanda, Zambian minister of information and broadcasting services, left Cairo this afternoon following a 10-day visit in response to an invitation from Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif.

In a pre-departure statement Chibanda said that he has a message from President Husni Mubarak for Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. He added that during his visit he signed a protocol on information cooperation between the two countries, and that he met with a number of senior Egyptian officials.

Saddam Presides Over General Command Meeting

JN101203 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Staff Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, presided over a meeting of the Armed Forces General Command this morning. During the meeting, which was attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, and Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, state minister for military affairs, the situation on the frontlines was reviewed.

FRG Diplomat Declared Persona Non Grata

JN101118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Apr (INA) — The Iraqi Government has declared the FRG interim [mu'agqat] charge d'affaires in Baghdad persona non grata and asked him to leave Iraq within a period not exceeding 7 days because of his impertinent interference in Iraq's internal affairs. Stating this today, an Iraqi Foreign Ministry official spokesman added that Dr (Helmut Ant), interim FRG charge d'affaires and first counsellor at the FRG Embassy in Baghdad, is violating diplomatic norms and conventions and aiming at impertinently interfering in Iraq's internal affairs.

The spokesman said that the diplomat's activities are regarded as flagrant interference in Iraq's internal affairs, an unacceptable violation of diplomatic norms in international relations, and an abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by diplomats in accordance with international law — privileges and immunities that the world states have agreed on in order to facilitate diplomatic work and not abuse them or use them as a cover to perform deeds that are against the country in which they work, thereby ignoring their commitment not to do so.

The spokesman said that the Iraqi Government has decided to lodge a strongly worded memorandum with the FRG Government and that it hopes that the FRG Government will take the necessary measures to urge its diplomats in Iraq not to carry out any activity that would harm the cordial relations between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Receives Sudanese Ambassador

JN101200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Sudanese Ambassador in Baghdad 'Ali Muhammad 'Ali. During the meeting, Tariq 'Aziz conveyed President Saddam Husayn's fraternal greetings to his brother General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, Iraq's genuine desire to continue cooperation between the two fraternal countries, and the president's wishes for the Sudanese leaders' success in serving their homeland and the Arab nation.

General Siwar al-Dhahab received the Iraqi ambassador in Khartoum the day before yesterday and asked him to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and his wishes for Arab Iraq's victory.

OAPEC Secretary General Arrives For Talks

JN092016 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) — OAPEC Secretary General 'Ali Ahmad 'Atiqah arrived here tonight on a 2-day visit to Iraq. During his visit, Dr 'Atiqah will hold talks with Minister of Oil Qasim Ahmad Taqi on special arrangements to prepare for OAPEC's ministerial council meeting to be held here on 27 April. He will also discuss steps being taken to convene the third Arab energy conference to be held in Algiers on 4 May.

Meets With Oil Minister

JN101320 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Apr (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi met with OAPEC Secretary General 'Ali Ahmad 'Atiqah here today. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the preparations for the OAPEC Ministerial Council Executive Bureau meeting in Baghdad on 24 April and the OAPEC Ministerial Council meeting to be held in Baghdad on 27 April. The two sides also discussed several topics dealing with the OAPEC Oil Institute in Baghdad and the preparations being made to convene the third Arab energy conference in Algiers on 4 May.

Jasim Thanks Gulf Ministers for Stand on War

JN100912 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh — The 9th conference of the Arab Gulf states' information ministers has decided to hold its 10th session in Iraq. The conference affirmed its complete solidarity with Iraq in safeguarding its sovereignty, the security of its lands, and its territorial integrity. The Arab Gulf states' information ministers expressed their appreciation for Iraq's positive stand toward peace initiatives to end the Iraq-Iran war and to solve the conflict peacefully.

In a speech at the end of the conference, Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim thanked the Arab Gulf states for their understanding of Iraq's circumstances and its exposure to an aggression that is aimed against its existence and dignity. He described the information ministers' call to end the Iraq-Iran war as a reflection of a vital Arab conscience and a response to the pan-Arab responsibility under whose banner all meet in solidarity.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communiqué No 1,799

JN091650 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Communiqué No 1,799 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Those who insist on war will find that the great Iraqi people and their valiant Armed Forces will continue to destroy and to completely crush any aggressive adventure. They will reap from

their aggressions only more defeats and heavier losses. This is the oppressors' reward. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In accordance with our firm course of continuing to strike at the dens of crime on Iranian territory, in retaliation against the Khomeyniite regime's aggressions against our cities, and as punishment for this regime's insistence on war, our Air Force carried out destructive raids against Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb this evening. After fiercely pounding their targets, the hawks of the air returned with their planes safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

Our valiant Armed Forces will not stop dealing destructive blows to the Iranian rulers, either on the battlefronts or deep inside their territory, until they give up the policy of aggression and acknowledge the course of comprehensive peace.

2. To prevent the Iranian regime from using its resources to commit aggression against our land and people, a successful air raid was made against a large maritime target near Khark Island at 0400 today [2400 GMT on 8 April]. After accurately performing their duty, the hawks of the air returned with their planes safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Our Air Force dealt crushing blows to the enemy in a series of heroic raids in the operational sectors east of Basra and east of Tigris. Our Air Force carried out 164 raids, during which they set enemy positions and military hardware on fire. The hawks of the air returned with their planes safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

4. The knights of the helicopter gunships continue to pursue retreating enemy remnants and to inflict on them the heaviest losses in life and equipment. The knights of the helicopter gunships made 35 combat sorties in the operational sectors east of Basra and east of Tigris yesterday, during which they destroyed 3 enemy boats whose occupants were killed, 16 infantry positions, 1 rocket launcher, and several enemy troop concentrations.

5. Our brave artillery units belonging to one of our forward formations in the northern sector of the battlefield dealt fierce and concentrated blows to enemy positions and troop concentrations, killing 25, wounding large numbers of enemy troops, and destroying several enemy infantry positions. In another area of the same sector, one of our brave patrols killed two enemy soldiers, captured one, and destroyed a small vehicle.

6. One 106mm mortar carried on a vehicle was destroyed and its crew were killed in the Central sector of the battlefield. One 60mm mortar, two infantry positions, and one observation post were also destroyed in the same sector.

7. Our forward units used all types of weapons to pound enemy units opposite their positions in the operational sector east of Basra, destroying two boats, six infantry positions, and one machinegun position.

8. Two infantry positions were destroyed in the operational sector east of Tigris.

9. The criminal enemy shelled Al-Qurnah, Al-Shihabi, and Chuman with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 April 1985

'Devastating Weapons' Will Confront New Offensive
JN100710 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0607 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Apr (INA) — A senior Iraqi officer has warned that Iraq will use new, advanced, devastating weapons in confronting any new Iranian offensive. He affirmed that the fate of such an offensive will be complete annihilation, pointing out that the Iraqi forces will use new techniques in the art of war.

This came in a study by Staff Major General 'Abd al-Rahim Taha al-Ahmad on the recent Hawr al-Hawizah battles published here today. He pointed out that the Iranians pushed 150,000 persons into these battles, 31,200 of whom were killed, 90,000 wounded, and only 29,000 returned, in ignominy and defeat. He stressed that Iraq's strategy is to continue strikes on Iranian cities, destroy Iran's vital installations, and maintain a siege of Iranian waters and airspace until the Iranians reach a state of complete paralysis.

AL-THAWRAH Affirms Need for Comprehensive Peace
JN100700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0525 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Apr (INA) — A local newspaper has asserted that Iraq will continue to punish the Iranian rulers, deal them violent blows, and destroy their positions and targets both on the front and deep inside their territory, now that they have insisted on continuing the war. In an editorial today, *AL-THAWRAH* said that the Iranian rulers are the ones who insist on employing military force to end the conflict, and, therefore, are responsible for aggression and war. The paper pointed out that given Iran's position, Iraq is adhering to the principle of a comprehensive solution that would realize complete, just peace.

AL-THAWRAH reiterated Iraq's rejection of any attempt to divide the war into separate wars and the comprehensive solution into partial solutions because such attempts will encourage the aggressor regime to continue its open aggression against Iraq and enable it to continue the war. The paper said that the Iranian regime is painstakingly trying to extricate an agreement in principle on continuing its war of aggression against Iraq. It added that the Iranian rulers' call for stopping certain forms of war means only one thing: convincing the international community and responsible organizations of granting it a cover for its unjust aggression. Such a thing, the paper said, will not be acceptable to any regional or international organization that endeavors and mediates to end the war.

The paper asserted: There must be either a comprehensive, just solution of the conflict or a comprehensive war. Iraq will continue to deal them devastating, destructive blows both along the front-line and in their dens in order to destroy them and formally realize Iraq's victory.

'Arafat Arrives in Amman, Makes Statement

JN101037 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT
10 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, arrived in Amman this morning on an official visit that will last several days, during which he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and senior officials. In a statement to the PETRA correspondent, 'Arafat said: I consider the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement an important achievement and a solid pillar to the Arab nation for the sake of regaining our occupied territories headed by holy Jerusalem. He said that the Fatah Revolutionary Council in its latest meetings approved the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which had been previously approved by the PLO Executive Committee. 'Arafat praised Jordan's call for convening the Arab League Council to discuss the Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon, which are exposed to brutal Zionist and isolationist attacks. He added: His Majesty King Husayn has telephoned me on the difficult and serious conditions in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon.

Further on Arrival Statement

JN101212 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT
10 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman this morning on an official visit that will last several days, during which he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and senior officials. In a statement to the PETRA correspondent, 'Arafat said: I consider the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement an important achievement. This agreement has opened doors not only on Arab and international political levels, but also to the hearts of our Jordanian and Palestinian people.

'Arafat added that there is a conspiracy aimed at emptying the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon of their people and at displacing them again within the framework of a Zionist-isolationist scheme. He said: What is taking place in heroic Sidon, Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, and 'Ayn al-Hulwah exposes the aspects of this serious scheme which the Palestinians and Lebanese are facing. This is in addition to the fact that the Zionist enemy concentrated its brutal attacks on the Al-Buss and the Burj al-Shamali camps in the Tyre area, which are still under Israeli occupation in coordination with the Lahd and Ja'ja' isolationist forces on the one hand and Israeli occupation forces on the other. This scheme is also aimed against the nationalist Lebanese groupings.

'Arafat was received at the airport by 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and education minister; the head of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya and Muhammad Milhim, PLO Executive Committee members; Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member; 'Ala' al-Din Husni, PLO office director in Amman; Najib al-Ahmad, head of the office of the Palestinian revolution forces in Amman; and Major General Na'im al-Khatib, commander of the Palestine Liberation Army forces in Amman. Nabil 'Amr and Sulayman al-Shurafa, Fatah Central Committee members, arrived in Amman with Yasir 'Arafat.

PNC Speaker, Officials Congratulate Al-Rifa'i

JN091419 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT
9 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received at his office today PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and several PNC officials, who congratulated him on the royal trust.

Prime Minister's Communique on 'Working Hours'

JN100658 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — PETRA — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i issued the following communique yesterday:

Supplementary to the Prime Ministry's Communique No 5 for 1978 and Communique No 13 for 1983 regarding working hours, I decree that restrictions on working hours in the private sector, banks, factories, commercial companies, and establishments that serve the public shall be lifted. They can now make their own arrangements about working hours.

Reactions To Lifting Restrictions Noted

JN100812 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
10 Apr 85 p 1

[By Sa'd G. Hattar, JORDAN TIMES staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — The government Tuesday lifted restrictions on opening and closing times for businesses, banks and other commercial sectors in the country. A communique issued by the Prime Minister said that banks, factories, companies and stores can make their own arrangements about opening and closing their business.

The communique in effect reversed directives issued by the government in 1978 which imposed restrictions aimed at easing traffic congestion during rush hours. Interviewed by the JORDAN TIMES, several Jordanian businessmen expressed satisfaction with the government's decision and said this "positive step would help to solve a number of problems."

Vice President of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Fahd al-Fanik, said the step was in line with the new government's policy to facilitate matters for the private sector. He hoped that the step would be followed by similar others that would help promote the economy.

Former Minister of Labour and Social Development Taysir 'Abd al-Jabir said the outgoing government did not impose any real restrictions on the private sector's businesses, particularly in the industrial sector. These businesses, especially factories, were given freedom to make arrangements about times of shifts, and both workers and employers enjoyed flexibility and freedom to apply rules about work hours, Dr. 'Abd al-Jabir said.

The owner of the Jordanian Automobile Company, a car dealer, Nihad Zakariya voiced hope the new move would lead to some key solutions to the economy, though, he said, that merchants did not use to directly impose the previous restrictions.

Fu'ad Habash, an industrial economist and factory owner, said: "What is important and should come next is to give factory owners the right to define their own working hours." He said it is "vital for them to increase work duration per day in some cases, but the Labour Law prevents them from working more than eight hours."

Also on Monday, Prime Minister Zayd Rifa'i issued two official circulars to various ministries and government departments. The first circular requested all ministries, departments and government corporations to seek the advice of the prosecutor-general's office on all legal matters and provide the office with all information, documents and statements required by courts. The *JORDAN TIMES* asked Amman's Prosecutor General Majid Ghanma the implications behind this circular. He said that it was only meant at speeding up decisions by courts in cases where any government institution is a party.

Mr. Rifa'i's second circular asked all government institutions to import all government goods on Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and stressed the importance of such measures in support of the national airline.

JORDAN TIMES on Statement

JN100754 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
10 Apr 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Small Steps Count"]

[Text] In keeping with its programme as detailed in a reply message to His Majesty the King's letter of designation, the government Tuesday announced a measure that could serve as a small first step towards breathing new life into the Jordanian economy.

A statement by the prime minister's office said from now on businesses would not have to abide by opening or closing schedules as stated in government directives issued in 1978, and

that businesses can from now on make arrangements for running their own affairs without time restrictions. In issuing the 1978 directives on opening and closing time for businesses, the government had aimed at organising the flow of traffic, particularly in the capital, but easing restrictions now could help solve a number of problems for factories, banks, stores and other commercial and financial businesses and, in our view, would help to increase and expand their operations, eventually leading to an improvement in the general economic situation.

People and observers have been hinting about the general optimistic feeling, particularly among merchants and businessmen, on what lies ahead in the new government's programmes. Perhaps the Cabinet's announcement on Sunday that, through four main ministerial committees, it will embark on regular consultations with representatives of the private sectors, gave cause for such optimism.

Some reports speak of some life returning to the economy in the form of increased investments in the Amman Financial Market and also Tuesday reported higher prices of shares for the second consecutive day. The rise in the value of shares, albeit small, augurs well for the market and also for the economy.

A recent report said that since the beginning of last year, the local market has witnessed a period of stagnation unprecedented over the past 20 years in Jordan. The report quoted merchants as complaining about the lack of liquidity in the market and the problems about bouncing cheques and hard commercial dealings that unfortunately ended up in court. The report voiced the merchants' general hope that the new government will undertake positive measures to improve the economic situation, like embarking on new major projects and easing restrictions on imports and providing more freedom for the private commercial sector. One can only say that the government's announcement Tuesday is a step in the right direction, but we now look forward to more practical steps that could lead Jordan back onto the right course of prosperity.

Karami To Boycott Cabinet Until 'Crisis' Solved*NC101218 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1134 GMT
10 Apr 85*

[Text] The Cabinet met today under the chairmanship of President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami and the other ministers, with the exceptions of Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, were also present.

At the end of the session, Prime Minister Karami announced that he will boycott Cabinet meetings until solutions are found for the crisis in Sidon. He declared that he will continue his efforts to reach this objective.

Following is a recording of Prime Minister Karami's statement:

[Begin recording][Karami] The Cabinet heard the military command's report on the implementation of earlier decisions.

In light of what we heard, it's clear that we're still facing problems that make it impossible to implement measures to save Sidon, which is our primary objective. I regard the Sidon issue as fundamental and basic to Lebanon's course.

Since the Cabinet and its treatment of the situation haven't had any results yet, I will not attend Cabinet meetings until all these problems are solved and all solutions and decisions are put into effect. However, I will continue my efforts to reach this objective, without which there is no point in going on as we have.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, can we infer from your remarks that the fate of the government is at stake?

[Karami] My position is clear and frank: it is to work for Sidon's salvation. Since we've not been able to get what we want through the Cabinet, I see no reason to continue. That's how it stands right now.

[Reporter] Do you expect any contacts to crystallize these developments?

[Karami] Undoubtedly, everyone will take an interest as a result of this position. Through this we hope to achieve something that might serve the supreme national interest.

[Reporter][Words indistinct] submission of resignation?

[Karami] I don't think we've made that decision yet. [end recording]

Al-Huss Supports Karami Action*NC101258 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1147 GMT
10 Apr 85*

[Text] We have just received a report that Labor and Education Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has expressed his agreement with every word uttered by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following today's Cabinet session.

Security Committee Agrees on Measures in Beirut*NC091516 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Text] The Central Security Arrangements Committee met today under the chairmanship of Staff Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj, commander of the Beirut Operations Forces, in the presence of the commanders of the 6th and 10th Brigades. It was decided at the meeting to stop work on fortifications in the Beirut city center, to withdraw gunmen from the streets, and to effectively ensure security, particularly at crossing points between the two sectors of Beirut. Following a field inspection by some members of the committee, it was decided that 1600 today will be the zero hour for implementing these decisions. Brig Gen al-Hajj has outlined that a group consisting of Security Arrangements Committee members and military commanders will supervise the implementation in the field.

Army Statement on 'Distortion Campaigns'*NC091856 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[9 April press release by the Army Command Guidance Directorate]

[Text] Lebanon is passing through a critical and serious phase of the sufferings which the Lebanese people have been experiencing for 10 years, including killings, dispersion, abduction, and fear. This has reflected upon our Army, especially as it is regarded as the instrument of salvation for the homeland and the citizen. Painful incidents of a fateful nature have taken and are still taking place in Beirut, the mountain, and particularly in the south where the Army is subjected to attacks and distorted information campaigns. It is regrettable that every party in Lebanon looks at the Army through its own narrow interests, and with a partial view of affairs, and not through the high national interests for the sake of which the Army was founded.

The Army is being subjected in this phase to intimidation campaigns aiming to divide its unity, particularly in the south. While the country is stumbling under abnormal conditions, from which the Army is suffering much, several quarters are attempting to place the responsibility upon the Army in an attempt to justify their inability to remedy the conditions which arose from the stances of these same quarters.

It is obvious that, following this first phase of withdrawal, the Israeli enemy returned to the area he vacated to sow conflict and division and to split the cohesion between the Army and the people, upon which the common fate of the homeland depends. The Army Command has sought to bring about calm and to prevent any eruptions at home in order to confront the more important priority; namely, the second phase of the Israeli withdrawal and any future repercussions. The Army, its command as well as soldiers, is determined more than ever before to carry out its national duty despite the distortion campaigns. Obviously it is not in the national interest to involve the Army in internal conflicts that will exhaust its strength and divert its efforts from the main national question; namely, the liberation of the land and the restoration of national dignity.

The Army will remain a symbol of national unity and will not allow any attempts to divide it. The plot against our homeland is continuing and the first target is to weaken and split the Army and consequently destroy Lebanon's unity and existence, because Lebanon's strength depends upon the strength of its Army. The phase is very critical. Therefore we must all close our ranks and confront the dangers facing the homeland with the spirit of the struggler, whose faith is strengthened by experiences which further his steadfastness and determination to make sacrifices. Those in charge of the various forces should safeguard the forces' security and unity. We ask the soldier not to give in to moral pressures and psychological warfare which may place him before bitter options. Let his response be to remain with his unit and at his post whatever the consequences may be.

Christian Conference Issues Statement 9 Apr

*NC091559 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Statement issued by the Christian conference held in Bkirki on 9 April; read by Bishop Nasrallah — recorded]

[Text] After 10 years of fierce war in Lebanon, which has subjected the homeland's very existence and fate to danger, exhausted the state's resources and impregnability, and affected the life, property, security, stability, and daily livelihood of its citizens, and as a result of the explosive regional situation, the Israeli occupation of dear parts of the homeland, and the establishment of illegitimate statelets at the expense of the larger state, this Christian conference was convened in the patriarchate in Bkirki on Tuesday, 9 April 1985, at the invitation of His Beatitude Patriarch Mar Antonios Butrus Khuraysh.

The conferees declare the following:

1. To insist on Lebanon's liberation. This is a responsibility which must be assumed by all Lebanese. Liberation must not be deferred for any other gain; it must not be conditional; and no efforts must be spared to achieve it.
2. To insist on Lebanon's salvation. This can only be achieved through national accord and a unity of popular will based on firm and sincere principles to prevent partition and to ensure the homeland's safety, the state's sovereignty, and the unity of territory and people.
3. To reject all extremist calls for the adoption of any one religion as the state's religion. This contradicts the principles upon which the Lebanese state has been founded.
4. To insist on an end to the state of war in Lebanon on all fronts, particularly an immediate end to the fighting around Sidon and in the south; the withdrawal of all gunmen to whatever group they belong; and the reinforcement of the Army and the Internal Security Forces in the south, giving to them the appropriate powers needed to fulfill their security and national duty, to enable the evacuees to return to their homes and property, and to ensure security for them. The grave situation in the south, aggravated by multipurpose Israeli efforts, demands a common Lebanese stand to foil the demographic plan — the forced evacuation of

southerners, their isolation and division, as well as to confront any problem arising from subsequent Israel withdrawals from the south, western Al-Biq'a, and Rashayya.

5. To affirm Lebanon's Arab affiliation as being free and unimposed and to affirm Lebanon's relations with the Arab states while stressing the close relations between Lebanon and Syria. This calls for fruitful cooperation within a framework of sovereignty, freedom, and independence.

6. To affirm the belief that the legitimate authority and the state's institutions are the only firm guarantee for the citizen's security and dignity. It is necessary to rally around and to bolster the legitimate authority, to affirm Lebanon's unity, and to lend support to the government to enable it to carry out its responsibilities.

7. To demand that a decisive, effective, and immediate decision be made to release all detained and kidnapped persons and to return Lebanese evacuees to their homes.

8. To affirm that freedom in Lebanon is among its fundamental principles, strengthening coexistence among all its citizens and societies.

9. To call for the convening of a national Islamic-Christian conference to follow up this serious phase and to contribute to the homeland's salvation and its future. A followup committee to this conference will be formed.

Reaction to Christian Conference Statement

Al-Huss Sees 'Positive Points'

*NC091926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Text] Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of education and labor, comments on the statement released by the Christian conference in Bkirki, saying: There is no doubt that the statement issued by the Bkirki Conference includes several positive points. We hope that the declared stances will be translated into deeds that will affirm the homeland's unity, end Lebanon's trials and tribulations, strengthen the liberation from the Israeli occupation, put an end to the ordeal of Sidon and the south, and restore the legitimate authority's control over all its resources. This will enable the authority to normalize the security situation everywhere and deal with economic and social problems effectively.

Fu'ad Nadir Criticizes Statement

*NC092138 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Text] Commenting on the Christian conference in Bkirki, Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir, [the Lebanese Forces commander], stated the following:

Those who participated in the Christian conference do not represent the comprehensive and effective Christian base. The final statement issued at the end of the conference does not express all

the aspirations of the Christian community in Lebanon. The preparation for this conference, he added, the atmosphere surrounding it, and even the way the decision was made do not indicate a sound political view to which the Christian community in Lebanon should aspire.

Abu Nadir further noted: We want one Christian body to be the basic authority for making the Christian decision and to be able to make this decision effective on the level of the Lebanese Government, as well as for all the institutions and functionaries in our society.

Paqraduni Supports Conference 'Concept'

NC100735 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0545 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Reacting to the Christian conference held in Bkirki yesterday, attorney Karim Paqraduni, chief of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee's Political and Information Department, said that though it was an exceptional event, it resulted in ordinary decisions. Paqraduni added that the Executive Committee did not participate in the conference or in its resolutions. The committee, Paqraduni said, studied the statement issued by the conference and decided, because of its concern about Christian participation in decisionmaking, not to take a final position until other Christian parties, including both those that participated in the conference and those that did not, are contacted. Paqraduni expressed the Executive Committee's support for the concept of the conference and for the call for a national conference in order to resolve the Lebanese issue. He pointed out that the Executive Committee will meet in the next 48 hours.

'Violent Clashes' Taking Place in Sidon

NC100654 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT
10 Apr 85

[Text] The Palestinians and their extremist Islamic allies have been aggravating the situation on all of the combat lines in Sidon since 0715 today. Violent clashes are now taking place with various heavy-caliber and medium-caliber weapons in Tallat Mar Ilyas, the Al-Qanayah triangle, Al-Qayya'ah, Al-Hilaliyah, 'Abra, Darb al-Sim, and in the camps of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, and 'Ayn al-Hulwah. Shells are falling on Christian areas from the two camps and from Tallat Mar Ilyas and Al-Qanayah. Responsible officials have begun efforts to deal with and contain the situation. At 0400 today, 20 122mm shells fell on Al-Jumayliyah and Majdalunah in the area of Iqlim al-Kharrub.

Israeli Boats Shell Villages, Palestinian Camp

NC101121 Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Sidon, Lebanon, April 10 (AFP) — Israeli patrol boats slammed shells on a Christian and a Moslem village and a Palestinian refugee camp for two hours just after midnight today,

police here said. It was not immediately known if there were casualties. The localities hit were the Christian village of Maghdushah, five kms (three miles) southeast of Sidon, the area of the Shia Moslem village of Al-Ghaziyah, a few more kilometers to the south, and the area around the Palestinian camp at 'Ayn al-Hulwah on the outskirts of Sidon, the police said. Sectarian violence continued in this southern port town, leaving 11 more people, mostly Palestinians, wounded in heavy clashes that lasted most of the night pitting the Christian militia against Moslem and Palestinian fighters and the Lebanese Army.

Suicide Car-Bomb Attack Causes 'Many Casualties'

NC091919 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
1730 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The Zionist occupation forces are continuing their withdrawal operations from villages and areas in Al-Biq'a and the south, the latest being an evacuation from posts in Shukun, Haruf, Jarju', and Al-Luwayzah this afternoon, as well as a withdrawal from the agricultural department in the Al-Buss area in Tyre and Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr. Meanwhile, national and Islamic resistance fighters continued their operations against the enemy and his agents.

The National Resistance Front reports that one of its members, a woman named Thana' Muhaybili, carried out a new suicidal operation against an enemy concentration on the Batir-Jazzin road at 1130 today. Using a Peugeot-604 loaded with 200 kgs of highly explosive TNT, she stormed the enemy and caused many casualties.

Resistance fighters attacked an enemy post in Kamid al-Lawz this morning, scoring direct hits with Katyusha rockets. Fires broke out and the enemy suffered several casualties. Resistance fighters also attacked an enemy patrol near Al-Bazuriyah, destroying two enemy vehicles and killing or wounding their passengers.

50 Killed or Wounded

NC092036 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT
9 Apr 85

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front tonight announced that a new suicidal operation had been carried out against the Israeli occupation forces. Thana' Muhaybili, driving a Peugeot-504 loaded with 200 kgs of TNT, stormed a large Israeli enemy convoy on the Batir-Jazzin road at 1100 today while it was withdrawing from the Al-Baruk area. The woman fighter defied death and the car exploded in the midst of the convoy, killing or wounding about 50 enemy men and destroying several Israeli vehicles and tanks. The Lebanese national resistance front stated that the woman martyr, Thana' Yusuf Muhaybili, was born in 1962. She joined the National Social Party in 1984 and took part in several national resistance operations this year.

Damascus Marks 38th Anniversary of Ba'th Party

Rally Held

JN072012 [Editorial Report] Damascus Television Service in Arabic in a hookup with Damascus radio at 1505 GMT on 7 April begins a live relay of a rally held at Damascus University auditorium on the 38th anniversary of the Ba'th Party's establishment. The rally is attended by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party; Muhammad Zuhayr Mas-hariqah, the vice president; 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the prime minister; Mahmud al-Zu'bi, the People's Assembly speaker; other Syrian officials; representatives of the Palestine National Salvation Front; and representatives of the Lebanese nationalist forces.

Michel Rishah, representative of the Syrian popular organizations, speaks first at 1512 GMT. He reviews Ba'th Party history and achievements and hails President Hafiz al-Asad. Rishah is followed at 1535 GMT by Fayiz Isma'il, of the Syrian Progressive National Front, who dwells on Ba'th Party achievements and its role in pan-Arab nationalism.

Isma'il is followed at 1611 GMT by Ba'th Party assistant secretary general 'Abdallah al-Ahmar who begins by conveying greetings from President Hafiz al-Asad to the audience. Al-Ahmar praises Ba'th Party principles and hails Al-Asad and his corrective movement. He reviews the history of the Arab region since the beginning of the 20th century, and the Ba'th Party's attempts at unity since its establishment. Speaking on recent events in the region, Al-Ahmar says that imperialism is trying to use the defeatist Palestinians with the aim of making good Israeli and U.S. losses in Lebanon, reviving Camp David, and gathering new Arab sides around it. He adds: "The appearance of mutiny in Lebanon by Israel's agents is meant to abort Lebanese victories, save Israel, and confuse Syria, which has always been Lebanon's backer and supporter in its efforts to achieve reconciliation among its people and liberate its territory. This mutiny will be confined to the limited horizons of its planners. It will not succeed because the Zionist entity and the U.S. fleets failed to face the Lebanese people and defeat Syria's steadfastness and support for Lebanon. How can the rest of Israel's agents and lackeys succeed?"

Al-Ahmar then goes on to say: "Our Arab masses will not allow the Husayn-'Arafat agreement to pass. It was stillborn. Its partners' attempts to elicit support for it from the defeatist Arab regimes will be of no use. Saddam's reception of King Husayn and the Egyptian regime's president in Baghdad is a new indication that the Iraqi ruler is prepared to go too far in agency and treason, particularly after he has exhausted the Iraqi people's resources in an unjust war that he began with an attempt to wipe out the Iranian revolution and restore the U.S.-imperialist hegemony over the region."

Al-Ahmar says: "We are at the door of a decisive battle that requires unifying the efforts of all the Arab liberation and progressive forces on the basis of supporting the Lebanese people, the Palestinian revolution, and Syria in their steadfastness in facing the fierce imperialist onslaught and in crushing all of its symbols in the Arab region. Such a great task requires

entrenching our world alliances, and strengthening our cooperation with the friendly USSR and socialist states with the aim of cementing ties among the various world revolutionary forces and realizing strategic balance between Syria and the Arab progressive forces that support it on the one hand and the arrogant enemy, which only knows the language of violence and force, on the other. It also requires offering absolute support to the heroic Lebanese resistance and working to save the Palestinian revolution from the defeatists by completely removing them and unifying the efforts of the honorable Palestinian strugglers and the various Palestinian resistance factions that represent our proud Palestinian people and practically defend their right through armed struggle. On this occasion, we affirm the importance of the positive Palestinian developments through the formation of the salvation front from the various genuine revolutionary factions. This front is aimed at saving the Palestinian revolution from 'Arafat's trend."

Concluding his speech, Al-Ahmar greets the Lebanese resistance and the Sudanese masses, which "transformed traitor Numayri into a decaying corpse to be thrown into the dustbin of history." He wishes the Sudanese people success in imposing their will so that Sudan may return to Arab struggle. Al-Ahmar also greets the world's free peoples, "led by the friendly USSR."

Al-Ahmar ends his speech at 1702 GMT, followed by the playing of the Ba'th Party anthem. The rally and live relay end at 1707 GMT.

CPC Sends Congratulations

JN091424 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 9 Apr (SANA) — The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command has received the following cable of congratulations from the CPC Central Committee on the occasion of its 38th anniversary:

On the 38th anniversary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, we convey to your party our warmest congratulations coupled with our wishes for the strengthening and development of friendly ties between our two parties and countries, as well as between the Syrian and Chinese peoples.

Moroccan Envoy Ends Visit to Damascus

JN091218 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus — Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education and King Hassan II's special envoy, left Damascus this morning following a visit to Syria. During the visit, the Moroccan envoy delivered a message to President al-Asad from the Moroccan king. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Minister of Education Muhammad Najib al-Sayyid Ahmad, the Foreign Ministry's assistant chief of protocol, and the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Damascus.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent at the airport, the Moroccan minister said: I had the honor to meet President Hafiz al-Asad. I have conveyed to him a message from King

Hassan II. I have also listened to his clear opinions and analysis of the situation in the Arab arena and of the Moroccan-Syrian relations. He added: It was an opportunity to benefit from the president's directives on a number of political issues.

The Moroccan minister said: I will convey the president's opinions to King Hassan II.

Commentary Warns Arabs About U.S. Mideast Policy

*JN091525 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has announced that Israel will not accept a peace that would deprive it of even 1 inch of the territories it occupied on 5 June 1967. He also said that the Arabs must know that only they, and not Israel, require peace; and that the West Bank and Gaza are Israeli lands that belong to every Jew in the world. The Zionist foreign minister's statement was not addressed to a specific Arab side, but to all Arabs, especially those who, instead of using their own weapons and armies, have given their cards to the U.S. and Zionist leaders and abandoned force as a means and tool for liberating the land. When Shamir defines Israel's strategy in this way, nothing is left for the Amman ruler and his allies to justify their renegade trend and their defeatist, capitulatory behavior.

Those renegades may claim that Shamir has announced a policy, and that politics involve different positions. However, senior U.S. Administration officials have refuted this explanation by saying that rule in Israel is based on a coalition government, that this government is currently unable to respond to proposals by the Amman and Cairo rulers, and that the United States is incapable of taking any action toward such a government. As usual, the United States tells the Arabs who are under its influence to wait for new elections in Israel. Then it tells them to wait for the next U.S. presidential elections. Thus, Washington's diplomacy has achieved one objective in its strategy with the Zionists — namely, wasting Arab time in order to favor Israel and enable the Zionists to achieve their new slogan based on possessing a deterrent force.

Regrettably, this U.S.-Israeli treachery has been adopted by the Amman, Baghdad, and Cairo rulers. Many important Arab officials in some Arab capitals are also trying to spread this treachery. It is necessary for Syria, which is aware of the U.S. tricks and has warned the Arabs of its misleading moves, to remind those conspirators and those who are deceived by the U.S. peace of the firm facts about U.S. policy. The Reagan administration not only worked out a strategic alliance with the Zionists, but also developed it in order to enable Israel to participate in the U.S. nuclear arms space programs, after turning Israel into a power that is able to take action on behalf of the United States in the eastern Mediterranean region and Africa. Although it claims to be eager to maintain its friendship with the Arab countries, the Reagan administration supports Israel's plans that are aimed at Lebanon and its security. It assisted Israel during its invasion of Lebanon and its siege of Beirut, it considered Israel's massacres in the south as self-defense, it considers the Israeli settlement policy as a legitimate right, and it has spent hundreds of millions of dollars to promote that policy.

While we remind those who are protected by U.S. diplomacy, we are fully aware that they will not be deterred, and that their behavior is treasonous and their actions conspiratorial. However, we are obliged to place all the facts in front of the Arab nation's masses in order to prevent U.S. tricks from affecting the Arab citizens and silencing them about the conspirators in the regimes that have relinquished all rights in order to safeguard themselves and protect their existence through U.S. support and the U.S. RDF.

However, this image that the Americans and the Zionists are trying to project as the true Arab image cannot continue forever. Through their goals that are hostile to Arab aspirations, the two allies, the United States and Israel, will contribute to the undermining of that image. Shamir's announcement that the Israeli Government wants land and not peace, and the U.S. announcement that it supports Israel's peace are enough to topple the symbols that are trying to spread U.S. policies in the Arab arena. Therefore, Syria's views are sound. The strategy of confronting the aggressor through all means is the only Arab way to achieve Arab peace and liberate the usurped national soil.

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Peres Seeks To Reduce Interest Rates Paid to U.S.

TA100537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister has directed the Israeli Embassy in Washington to work toward lowering the interest rates paid by Israel to the United States on its debts. The timing of this move has caused dissatisfaction among Israeli friends in Congress.

Our correspondent in Washington Razi Barqay reports that at present Israel pays an annual interest rate of 11 percent, and the aim is to lower it by half. A similar initiative has already been raised several times in the past by various senators, but its implementation was delayed.

Israeli friends in Congress fear that a struggle to pass a legislative proposal reducing the interest rate might harm the chances of receiving emergency aid.

Peres, Rabin Comment on Murdered IDF Soldier

Peres Sees No 'New Trend'

TA091821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister has said we will make every effort to capture the murderers of the soldier but, at the same time, we will take care not to harm innocent citizens in Judaea and Samaria. The prime minister was in Tiberias today and our correspondent Hayim Hecht spoke with him.

[Begin recording] [Hecht] The murder of Sergeant 'Aqiva Shalti'el does not signify a new trend in Judaea and Samaria, the prime minister thinks, although this is a question of yet another incident in a series of murders against a terrorist background.

[Peres] As far as we know, most of the murders were committed by an individual or two or three people. I have no doubt that we will capture them and they will be fully punished.

[Hecht] The prime minister rejected claims made by settlers in the area that the murder of Sgt Shalti'el resulted from a weakening of security in Judaea and Samaria, a weakening they claim originates in the soft policy followed by the Israeli Government.

[Peres] What is too aggressive, and what is too soft? An aggressive policy should not affect innocent people and, as for murderers or terrorists, we will not spare any means both to discover them rapidly and to punish them after they are caught.

[Hecht] Shim'on Peres was also asked about the IDF planes that attacked a terrorist base this morning in the Al-Damur region.

[Peres] The reaction ... [changes thought] The planes were not

reacting; the planes were preventing. They acted in order to prevent a terrorist squad from acting. [end recording]

Rabin Blames Terrorists

TA092024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The defense minister has said there is no doubt that terrorists working inside the Green Line were involved in the murder of soldier 'Aqiva Shalti'el, and said it is necessary to increase caution in several areas. We must learn something from this murder, such as being careful when hitchhiking. The defense minister also said Israel is doing all it can to accelerate the timetable for the IDF's redeployment on the international border and the establishment of a security zone. He told our correspondent Gershon Meller that Israel does not expect the civilian guards in the Druze, Christian, and Shi'ite communities to defend its border.

Rabin Invited To Visit United States in May

TA031234 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Apr 85 p 11

[Report from Washington by 'Oded Granot]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will visit the United States next month at the invitation of the United Jewish Appeal.

During the visit the defense minister will apparently go to Washington where he will meet, among others, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz.

Shamir Considers Weizman Cairo Visit 'Private'

TA091142 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1100 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] This morning Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir held a private meeting with Minister 'Ezer Weizman in anticipation of Minister Weizman's departure for Cairo this coming Monday. Foreign Ministry sources have told our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel that Shamir does not regard Weizman's trip as a political mission, but only a private visit. Our correspondent adds that this is the first meeting between Weizman and Shamir since the establishment of the national unity government.

Calls for Debate on Visit

TA100710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0605 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is demanding that a debate be held in the framework of the inner political Cabinet on the purpose of 'Ezer Weizman's trip to Egypt. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that this demand was raised in the wake of newspaper reports that described Weizman's trip to Cairo as political. In Shamir's office, Weizman's scheduled visit is seen as entirely private, and not as a basis for a political mission of any kind. Our correspondent was also told that the foreign minister is firm in his opposition to passing the Tabah

issue to international arbitration as a condition. [sentence as heard] Shamir will also not agree to arbitration on the Tabah issue being a condition for a summit meeting between Peres and Mubarak.

Arens Opposes Ban on BETAR Transfer Ceremony

*TA091430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens thinks the ban on the ceremony to mark the transfer of the center of World BETAR [Likud youth movement] to Khirbat al-Rumaythah and the reservations about expanding the Jewish colony in Hebron contradict the coalition agreement according to which the government was established. He said this at a ceremony held this afternoon in the Makhpelah Cave [in Hebron].

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the ceremony was attended by several hundred BETAR members and inhabitants of Qiryat Arba' and Hebron. Several of the BETAR members tried to infiltrate into Khirbat al-Rumaythah, although the area has been declared a closed security zone. A modest ceremony to hang a mezuzah [parchment scroll fixed to a doorpost] was held in one of the trailers in Khirbat al-Rumaythah.

2 IDF Soldiers Killed, 2 Wounded in Car-Bomb Attack

*TA092110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2100 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Two IDF soldiers were killed and two slightly wounded in a car-bomb explosion in the Batir-Al-Shuf mountain pass. The families of the soldiers who were killed have been informed. The IDF spokesman has announced that the explosion occurred at 1100 today when a car being driven from northern Lebanon exploded in the mountain pass. Two wounded soldiers were evacuated to a hospital and one of them was released after he was given treatment.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that a Peugeot car driven by a young woman kept close to an IDF convoy that was evacuating equipment from the eastern sector and traveling southward. When she was ordered to stop, she detonated the bomb. It seems she managed to get through a Druze roadblock north of the IDF roadblock. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the soldiers at the roadblock ordered the car to stop; two soldiers approached her to make a thorough inspection, and when they approached, the driver detonated the bomb. Our correspondent comments that there were between 30 and 50 kg of explosives in the car. An organization called the Lebanese National Resistance Front has announced that the young woman, aged 16, who drove the car, was a member and that there were 200 kg of explosives in her vehicle. This evening Lebanese television showed a film shot prior to this, in which the woman appears. She said she was going to join several other saints, as she phrased it.

The defense minister has reacted by saying that if they had followed rules, these things would not have happened. The prime minister said that Israel is not helpless when confronted with

Shi'ite suicide operations in Lebanon, and many actions have been taken on the matter; several attempts to use booby-trapped cars have already been foiled. I am confident and sure, the prime minister said, that we will succeed in waging an even more sophisticated war against this, and Israel is absolutely adamant about leaving the area.

Seven Detained in Jerusalem Disturbances

*TA091121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] There were public disturbances this morning near the Shu'fat refugee camp and Herod's Gate, and seven people have been detained. In Shu'fat stones were thrown and tires set on fire, and stones were also thrown near Herod's Gate. Our correspondent reports that another man suspected of having participated in the riot in the Al-Ibrahimiyyah College last Thursday was detained this morning, following identification through police mugshots.

March Exports Increase 10 Percent Over February

*TA071235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 7 Apr 85*

[Text] There has been an improvement in Israeli exports. Last month, exports increased by 10 percent compared with the previous month. Industrial exports remained unchanged. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik points out that the trend toward a decrease in exports, which was marked over the past few months, has been curbed. However, industrial exports during the first 3 months of this year are still low compared with the equivalent period last year. The Ministry of Industry complained to our correspondent that the plans to aid exports, which are the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance, were not prepared in time.

HADASH Calls For Opposition to U.S. Space Defense

TA081638 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1625 GMT 8 Apr 85

["Announcement by the HADASH Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 8 Apr. (ITIM) — The Israel-USSR Friendship Association today sent a telegram to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, which reads: "Instead of taking advantage of the 40th anniversary marking the victory over Nazi Germany in order to improve relations with the Soviet Union, we are hearing about your intention to join the star wars plan of President Reagan. We are calling on the Israeli Government not to take part in the U.S. strategic plans since they have nothing to do with the Israeli national interest."

The Israel-USSR Friendship Association; Yoram Gozansky, secretary general

Commentaries View U.S. Offer To Join Space Defense

TA080643 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 8 Apr 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *DAVAR* says that President Reagan's strategic space plan, known as star wars, needs neither Israel's wisdom, nor that of the British, the Germans, or the Japanese. Everyone knows why the Pentagon entered into this business: Reagan wants political support for this initiative. However, the extent to which the administration is ready to pour content into Secretary of Defense Weinberger's letter to his 18 counterparts, including Yitzhaq Rabin, is not as apparent. Nonetheless, it seems that the letter has generated a process to which a clever Israeli reaction could help Israel without causing it any damage. A clever answer means a close examination of the possibilities, and the choice of a project that is feasible not only in space. The bull Reagan has sent in the direction of Israel is flaunting laser horns, and should be grabbed by them. Perhaps this is something that will never materialize, but we will not have any influence on this. There is also no point in getting embroiled in internal polemics about the intersuperpower bloc aspect of the issue. Our position on one side of the fence has long been proclaimed. This time there is room for quiet, discreet, and substantive examination.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that this is a crucial decision for Israel. Neither the economic point of view nor the technological challenge can have a decisive role, as the dilemma is political in essence. Anyone who realizes how much weight the Soviet Union attributes to this U.S. plan must provide a courteous yet firm negative response to Weinberger's appeal. We have just as many security reasons against getting involved in this star war as the European nations have. Concerning security, we are also responsible for the fate of the Soviet Jews and their affiliation with Israel, which must not be identified with the star wars project that elevates the cold war to yet a new level.

Commentary Examines New Jordanian Government

TA091118 Tel Aviv *MA'ARIV* in Hebrew 9 Apr 85 p 10

[Commentary by Shmu'el Segev: "Husayn's Intentions"]

[Text] The composition of the new Jordanian Government, which includes Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's appointment of many Palestinians to key positions, is evidence of King Husayn's intention to continue to prepare for a possible renewal of talks with Israel.

Israeli experts familiar with the situation in Amman were probably not surprised by Husayn's latest move. In the past, whenever the king changed his policy, he always reshuffled his government and found the most suitable candidate for the post that became available at the time. During the past few weeks, Shim'on Peres

and the Jordanian monarch have exchanged "verbal messages" and prepared the ground for this latest development in Amman. Through interviews to the press, public remarks made on the radio and on television, diplomatic talks with various U.S. figures, and in meetings with Palestinian notables in the West Bank, Husayn and Peres signaled to each other that the time has come for action. It may be that the basis for a dialogue is not as perfect at the moment as it was in the summer of 1977 when the Likud succeeded the Alignment as the ruling party. Menahem Begin's overwhelming generosity in the peace accords with Egypt might also have narrowed Jordan's room for maneuvering, and this may make it difficult for Husayn to agree to those border adjustments that he favored in the past. It is not unlikely that even Amman's stand on the question of Jerusalem will become more rigid. The important thing at the moment, however, is not the "content" but rather the actual resumption of direct talks between the two sides.

The peace accords with Egypt notwithstanding, no one can take away Husayn's "credit" for being the first one to hold direct talks with Israel. A few years before the 6-Day War, and especially during the decade after it, Husayn was one of two Arab leaders who dared hold direct talks — and at the most senior level — with Israel. Egypt knew of these contacts; some of them were held with Al-Nasir's tacit agreement. These contacts ultimately laid the ground for Anwar al-Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem.

The changes made in the Amman government, however, are not ordinary. If the groundwork is satisfactorily completed, Al-Rifa'i's government might be the one to negotiate with Israel.

The government reshuffle in Amman also has an implication for Israel's domestic arena: More than any other event during the past 6 months, the Israeli preparations for a possible renewed dialogue with Jordan prove the nature of the current Israeli Government's leadership.

During the short period when Yitzhaq Shamir took over from Menahem Begin as prime minister, the foreign minister expressed his willingness to meet with Jordan a number of times. Even though he is graced with personal honesty and many of his party members have faith in him, Shamir as the Likud's leader lacks the political credibility greatly required for renewed negotiations with Jordan.

This does not apply to the current Israeli government. A government headed by Shim'on Peres, and which includes such ministers as Ezer Weizman, Yitzhaq Rabin, and Yitzhaq Navon, already benefits from the credit given it by Amman. Its chances of succeeding in practical negotiations with Husayn are better than those of any other team. However, the condition for success lies in continuing the quiet preparations and in removing the obstacles that might sabotage the chances of any overt negotiations, if and when they open.

LIBYA

PFLP-GC's Jibril Congratulates Al-Qadhdhafi on Sudan
LD072334 Tripoli JANA in English 1406 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 15, April 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Front National Command, Ahmad Jibril, sent a cable to the leader of the revolution congratulating him on the victory of the popular revolution in Sudan and the downfall of hireling Numayri's regime. It reads as follows:

Leader of the revolution and leader of the revolutionary [words indistinct]: We congratulate you and we congratulate our heroic Sudanese struggling people on the victory against hireling Numayri who will no doubt be placed in the dustbin of history. This will be the end of all the agents, those who betray their people and nation.

Brother colonel, revolutionary history chapters show that your role and the role of the great Al-Fatih Revolution has been important and fundamental in overthrowing this traitor. We have no doubt whatsoever that 'Arafat, Numayri's ally, will meet the same end together with all the traitors in our Arab homeland.

What has taken place in Sudan is a significant act following the establishment of the national command for the Arab revolutionary forces, the command that you bravely undertook the duty of its leadership. Yours, Ahmad Jibril

JANA: Numayri Downfall Provokes Egyptian Hysteria
LD101001 Tripoli JANA in English 0823 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Rajab, 10 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The head of the Egyptian regime gave hysterical statements that revealed his intention of imposing guardianship on Sudan, his blunt attempt to contain the popular revolution which on the 6th of April toppled the regime of hireling Numayri. Under this hysterical state, the head of the Egyptian regime said that Egypt was watching closely Libya's moves towards Sudan and that he called on Libya not to interfere in what he called "Sudan's internal affairs". The head of the Egyptian regime in statements he made after a hasty meeting with his clique the day before yesterday, he said that Libya is trying to take advantage of the recent developments in Sudan.

JANA's political editor commented on these statements by saying: precipitated by the recent developments in Sudan which led to the popular revolution and the downfall of the dictatorship of hireling Numayri, a hysteria in the ranks of the Egyptian agent regime.

Observer of the flood pronouncements and statements made by the head of that regime and his aides since the announcement of the success of the popular revolution in Sudan, will note clearly that the agent regime in Egypt has lost its senses and has become extremely disappointed. Leading from this they have never stayed in the Egyptian capital from declaring their guardianship on Sudan and that Sudan in their eyes belongs to them. Also that

Husni Mubarak unashamedly speaks as through he was assigned to the welfare of Sudan.

In the context of the hysteria which dealt a blow to the body of the agent regime in Egypt the regime continues to show false concern for the people of Sudan and the new established order there. This clearly shows the inability of the Egyptian regime in reaching the Sudanese people who now command authority in their country.

The Sudanese people who carried out the revolution which toppled the fascist regime backed by the regime of Husni Mubarak [as received] It was also the Sudanese who brought down this regime whose affairs were run from Washington. These people will not forget and will never forgive the regime of Husni Mubarak and for what it had committed against it during the dictatorial regime. The regime of Husni Mubarak is the one which inflicted damage to the struggle of the heroic people of Sudan. It is the one that ruined its image in the imperialist circles. It is also the regime that put all its weight behind its attempts to drag Sudan — without its people's consent — into the policy of pacts and axes to serve the U.S. imperialist schemes. Also to drag the regime of hireling Numayri to the camp of David's stable, to conspire with it to airlift the Ethiopian Jews from Sudan to occupied Palestine.

The Sudanese people who initiated the revolution, raised high the banners of Arab nationalism and toppled a corrupt and corrupting regime, will not think highly of Husni Mubarak's regime. For it contributed purposely to prolonging the period of that dominant oppressive regime. It justified all the crimes butcher Numayri committed and his torturing of the Sudanese people. In brief, the Sudanese people are evaluating the regime of treachery in Egypt, its shameful practices and its negative attitudes to the Sudanese people's uprising. It considers this regime as the creator of its hardships.

Husni Mubarak does not hide his greed and hostile intentions against the people of Sudan, but he goes further to make sure of usurping of the Sudanese people's wealth. His unveiled steps to establish what is called "the state of integration" and his contribution in the building of the Jonglei Canal, are the best evidence of that.

From here, we had to register and state a proved fact which is: The regime of Husni Mubarak had become terrified by the effects of the popular revolution that toppled traitor Numayri and his regimes' keepers. There is no place for him among the ranks of the Sudanese people. For in its marches and demonstrations that swept all Sudan, Egypt, London, Kuwait, Athens, and Madrid, the Sudanese people were chanting from deep down against the defamed regime of Husni Mubarak which provoked these people when it welcome the staying of tyrant Numayri and his clique in Egypt.

These slogans were a message directed at the Egyptian regime by the people of Sudan and sharp response to that regime's [passage indistinct] and imaginary warning against an intervention. [as received] In Sudan indeed a total rejection of the direction of that regime which is hostile to the people of Sudan

in the shape imposing guardianship and the logic of the pretend-ers. [as received]

Austria's Kreisky Ends Visit to Tripoli

LD092000 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1920 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Apr (JANA) — Former Chancellor of Austria Bruno Kreisky left Tripoli this evening after a short visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Mr Kreisky made a statement to a JANA reporter at Tripoli International Airport in which he expressed happiness with the visit and his meeting with the brother leader of the revolution. He said: My meeting with the leader of the 1 September Revolution was extremely useful. Mr Kreisky at the end of his statement expressed his pleasure at the welcome accorded him and the hospitality that was extended to him and the accompanying delegation in the Jamahiriya.

Al-Qadhafi Opponent Killed in FRG 8 Apr

For reportage on the fatal shooting by Fatah Tarhuni of Jibril Denali, an opponent of Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, on the wounding of two West Germans, and on the FRG Government reaction, see the 8 April West Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

MAURITANIA

Presidency Issues Statement on Cabinet Changes

LD092141 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The CMSN Presidency has issued a statement to the effect that a decree was issued today under which Mohamed Salem Ould Lekhal is appointed minister of planning and territorial development, and Tarkhit Ould Sidi is appointed minister of fisheries and maritime economy.

MOROCCO

Further Reportage on Visit of Italy's Andreotti

Received by King Hassan

LD091647 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II received in the Royal Palace in Marakech at the end of this morning Italian Foreign Minister Mr Giulio Andreotti, who is currently on an official visit to our country, in the presence of Mr Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and information.

Then his majesty chaired a working session with the Italian minister which was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information Mr Abdellatif Filali; Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism Mr Azzedine Guessous; His Majesty's adviser

Mr Ahmed Reda Guedira; and the two countries' ambassadors to Rabat and Rome. The session was also attended by the delegation accompanying the Italian foreign minister. This working session lasted for more than 1 hour.

On this occasion His Majesty Hassan II decorated Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Giulio Andreotti with the Alawi Medal of Grand Officer rank.

Discusses Mideast Conference

AU092000 Rome ANSA in English 1952 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] (ANSA) Marrakech, Morocco, April 9 — King Hassan II of Morocco today asked Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who is the chairman of the European Community Council of Ministers, to support the project for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all United Nations Security Council members, including the Soviet Union. The monarch's request for backing for the international conference proposal for a negotiated settlement for the Mideast issues came during a meeting with the foreign minister which lasted over one-and-a-half hours.

Andreotti, in his reply, said that a conference of this type would be valid for solving final difficulties, for amounting an agreement with multilateral authority. Speaking to newsmen after his meeting with King Hassan, the foreign minister explained that a conference convened without adequate preparation would involve the risk of unraveling the progress made towards Mideast solutions [words indistinct]. The foreign minister spoke in favor of a conference which [words indistinct] not mark the absolute onset of mideast negotiations. It was also learned that the Moroccan ruler and Andreotti, in their discussion, agreed that Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi should not be isolated.

Also touched on in the talk was Morocco's concern with the enlargement of the European Community to bring in Spain and Portugal next year. In this connection, Andreotti reassured the sovereign that his nation's special relations with the EC will not be effected.

King Hassan, it was learned, reiterated his intention to push these special relations to the point of total Moroccan integration with the community. At the bilateral level, the foreign minister referred to Italy's commitment to strengthen cooperation. This cooperation, according to Morocco, should be concentrated in a program for the diversification of the North African nation's farm production. In closing, Andreotti said that the problem of Morocco's indebtedness of 370 billion lire owed to Italy should be restructured.

SUDAN

AFP: Communication Links Cut With Egypt 10 Apr
NC101518 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, April 10 (AFP) — Telephone and telex links between Sudan and Egypt were cut off at 0800 G.M.T. today, the Egyptian telecommunications center said, without giving any

explanation for the break. All Sudan's links with the outside world were cut off last week after the mass demonstrations that preceded the overthrow of President Ja'far Numayri in a military coup on Saturday. They had been restored on Saturday.

Transitional Military Council Formed 9 Apr

LD092039 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1925 GMT 9 Apr 85

["Text" of Statement No 8 of the People's Armed Forces General Command]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Statement No 8: the formation of the Transitional Military Council. I, Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed forces, in accordance with Statement No 2 dated 7 April 1985, decree the following:

1. A transitional military council will be formed to lead the country during the transitional period;
2. This council will be named the Transitional Military Council;
3. The Transitional Military Council will be composed as follows:

Lt General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman;
 Lt General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, deputy chairman;
 Air Force Lt General Muhammad Mirghani Muhammad Tahir, member;
 Naval Lt General Yusuf Husayn Ahmad, member;
 Engineer Lt Gen Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member;
 Retd Lt General Yusuf Hasan al-Hajj, member;
 Staff Major General Fabian Agang Lopo, member;
 Major General James Loro, member;
 Staff Major General 'Uthman al-Amin al-Sayyid, member;
 Staff Major General Ibrahim Yusuf al-Awad al-Ja'li, member;
 Staff Brigadier General Hamadah 'Abd al-'Aziz Hamadah, member;
 Staff Brigadier General 'Uthman Abdallah Muhammad, member;
 Staff Brigadier General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, member;
 Staff Brigadier Major 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad al-Amin, member;
 Staff Brigadier General Faris Abdallah Husni, member.

4. The Transitional Military Council is competent to conduct the affairs of sovereignty and legislative authority in the country during the transitional stage.

[Signed] Lt Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, Commander in Chief of the People's Armed Forces

Peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

Garang Denounces Coup, Pledges Continued Struggle EA092009 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Address to Sudanese people by Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) Commander in Chief Dr John Garang de Mabior — live or recorded]

[Text] Nationalists, patriots, revolutionaries, and fellow countrymen. Since my speech on March 22, and repeated on March 23d on Radio SPLA, many things have happened. Numayri has been forced out of power by your revolutionary action on the streets of Khartoum and other cities, and Numayri's minister of defense and his general staff have assumed power. I am obliged, by responsibilities and duties to the nation and the people, to give a statement to outline the stand of the SPLA and SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] on the current events in our country.

I am sure that you have been wondering and expecting SPLA's position. Today I give you this stand after thorough analysis and consideration by SPLA high command as to what is in the best and real interests of the Sudanese people everywhere — in the north, south, west, east, and center.

First, I take the opportunity to greet you sincerely and to congratulate each and every one of you for bringing down dictator Numayri and his system. The SPLA recognizes and appreciates the people's power and stands in complete solidarity with the people.

The SPLA High Command here accords the title of SPLA martyrs to all those who have their ultimate sacrifice in the streets of our cities in the last few days. Like SPLA martyrs, who gave up their lives in the bush, they have invaluable contributed in the river of blood that is necessary to destroy all traces of Numayrism, oppression and exploitation and to the establishment of true peace and a happy and prosperous new Sudan.

Fellow countrymen. The events that erupted, starting from March 27th, were and are a popular uprising against Numayri's system as a whole. The masses of the Sudanese people rose to tell the dictator and his clique in Khartoum that enough was enough, and in this confrontation, the people have won the first round in their just struggle. Congratulations to all of you. This is a great and historic achievement that will, like October, be admired and honored by posterity.

The SPLA, being the armed vanguard of the Sudanese revolutionary struggle, has contributed effectively to this first round in the overthrow of Numayri and his system. In effect, the SPLA has been the moving central force behind the people's uprising in Khartoum and other cities as embodied by the people in their slogans, when they shouted: Down, down with Numayri; we want the urgent return of Dr John Garang. The brilliant military victories by the SPLA against Numayri's army, the closure of Chevron, the stoppage of the Jonglei Canal, the establishment of Radio SPLA, and many other victories — all these systematically weakened Numayri's regime and strengthened the people's confidence that the regime is vulnerable. I take the opportunity to congratulate the SPLA for this great contribution in round one

of the destruction of Numayrism. Fellow countrymen, the SPLA-SPLM wholeheartedly supports the popular uprising.

It is abundantly clear as shown by the current events in the Sudan that the popular uprising is complementary to the revolutionary armed struggle waged by the SPLA. The masses of the people in the streets of the capital organized and agitated and led by the professionals, students and trade unionists and the SPLA in the bushes of the south are the ones who through their determined action and sacrifices overthrew dictator Numayri.

But as you all know on the morning of April 6, 1985, Numayri's minister of defense and senior army officers told the Sudanese people over Radio Omdurman that the dictator Numayri has been overthrown. This the people knew because they are the ones who overthrew Numayri. However, the generals told the people what they did not know and did not expect that it was the generals who have taken over power and not the people. Since that time the generals have been making a series of statements relations to the dismantling of the May regime. They have also been taking very uncertain and reluctant measures in this direction. The ugly shadow of Numayri looms ominously over the new military administration in Khartoum.

Fellow countrymen. The military seizure of power in our country raises many questions, among them: Why did the military decide to take over power when the people had already succeeded to overthrow Numayri's regime? Why cannot the transition from Numayri to the people be direct without the military as was the case in the October revolution of 1964? What is it that the military can do and which the people cannot do during the so-called interim period? What has motivated the generals to take power from the people at this stage? Why is it that it is Numayri's closest associates who now claim that they are on the side of the people?

Why have these generals been on the side of Numayri for the last 16 years, and all of a sudden they say they are on the side of the people? Why was it that it was the masses who stormed Kobar Prison to release political prisoners? Why did the regime not do it? Or might it be that some of these generals were a party to the arrest of those who opposed Numayri?

Why, fellow countrymen, did it have to take a lot of pressure from you, the people, to convince the generals to disband the infamous state security organization? Or has the state security organization been really disbanded? Has its name been simply changed to national security organization? Why did the shooting of innocent citizens continue even after the military takeover? What role has international and local reaction played in this transfer of power from Numayri to Numayri's minister of defense? Why did not the junta ask for the unconditional and immediate extradition of Numayri from Egypt to face a real people's court? Or does the junta think that Numayri is not a criminal?

Why did Numayri yesterday send Siwar al-Dhahab a message of support from Egypt wishing his former defense minister good luck and success in his new job, and expressing his understanding and sympathy for the takeover? What does all this mean? Has there been really a change or is this Numayri's regime without

Numayri? In the bush we had something called Anyanya Two. Could the new military administration in Khartoum be May or May Number 2?

Fellow countrymen. The answers to these questions and many other similar questions clearly show that the April coup d'etat and the popular uprising are two different political phenomena with diametrically opposed objectives. The popular uprising led by workers, students, professionals and trade unions and encouraged by the SPLA, has completely different political objectives from the May 2 regime. The masses want a popular government not another administration which, in this case, is Numayri's regime in a different uniform.

Fellow countrymen. The Army officers, who have treacherously stolen your victory and power, have never participated in the people's struggle against Numayri. Instead they have contributed to your oppression and exploitation during Numayri's system which they staunchly defended against you and to which they are an inseparable part. These officers, with instructions from outside the country, have aborted and stolen the victory of the masses. These officers were and are part of Numayri's rule and were actually his power base. They will not hand power over to the people. What qualifications do they have to hand power over to the people? Why did they not do this before you took to the streets? No, all these generals who now claim to be on the side of the people actually stood in their way and were the real repressive arm and body of Numayri.

You, the people, in your popular uprising, succeeded to cut off the monster's head and the lifeless body continues to deceive you that the monster is still alive and dangerous. No, it is not. Having cut off the head, it is your sacred duty to push down the monster's body and not to stand in fear of it.

Fellow countrymen. The contradictions between the military junta and the people have already emerged and will continue to grow. The junta, as to be expected, has isolated the leaders of the popular uprising. The professionals, trade, and students unions, who dealt the final blow to Numayri, are now isolated from their revolution and are threatened with arrest and repression by the new regime with the same intimidation and arrogance as they did in the old regime. This is concrete proof that the people's revolution has been stolen by a gang of four generals whose interests are more in common with international and local reaction than with the broad masses of the Sudanese people who, ironically, brought them to power.

Fellow countrymen. We are aware that this junta started during its first day making contacts with the reactionary and discredited political parties. The junta even contacted some of Numayri's own ministers by virtue of their membership in some of these parties. These are the very parties that had contributed so much to the aggravation of suffering and misery in our country and to the divisions among the Sudanese people as most of these parties are based on serving sectarian interests of race, religion, or family dynasties.

Siwar al-Dhahab, the head of the present military administration being an affiliate of the Khatmiyyah sect, is expected to be more inclined to the reactionary political parties. That is why he has

and will ignore the broad masses who actually overthrew Numayri. Now these parties and the junta are conniving to steal the people's revolution. The Sudanese people must fight to protect their revolution and take over power from the military junta. They should not wait for the junta to hand over power to them because they will not hand over power to them. Who gave the junta the right to give power to the people? No, the people must seize, not be given, power.

Fellow countrymen. There is no difference between this military junta and that of Numayri. It is Numayri's regime without Numayri. It is the same regime minus the excesses of Numayri, such as the floggings and so forth. The chopping of limbs in public. No matter what clothes the hyena puts on it remains a hyena. So Al-Dhahab's administration is simply a continuation of Numayri. It is May Number 2. It is not your revolution, dear citizens. This junta was planned outside the Sudan and with the full participation of Numayri himself. The execution of the plan was carried out by the gang of four. The Sudanese people must know that their revolution has been taken away and that international and local reaction conspired against the popular revolution.

Fellow countrymen. In the light of all that I have said, I hereby assure all the Sudanese people that the SPLA-SPLM cannot and will not support a system that will continue oppressing and exploiting the Sudanese people. The SPLA-SPLM will never betray you in your just struggle.

I therefore call on the Sudanese people to continue the war in the streets of our cities in the bushes and sands of our great country. We will continue to fight to liberate the Sudanese people from any oppressive and exploitative system. We will continue to fight to liberate the whole Sudan so that the unity of its people and its territorial integrity are achieved and maintained. We will continue to fight to establish a democratic and new Sudan in which equality, freedom economic, and social justice, and respect for human rights are not mere slogans but concrete realities which should be promoted, cherished, and protected.

We will continue to fight to solve the nationality and religious questions to the satisfaction of all citizens and within a democratic and a (?fair) context and in accordance with the objective realities of our country so that never again shall anyone be discriminated against because he is a Nuba, a southerner, a Darfuri, a Beja or (?Hanafi) for that matter; so that the Sudan belongs equally to all of us irrespective of race, religion, family background, or any other sectarian consideration.

We shall continue to fight in order to achieve a radical restructuring of the power of the central government in a manner that will end once and for all the monopolization of this power by any self-appointed gang of thieves and criminals whatever their background, whether they come in the uniform of political parties, family dynasties, religious sects, or Army officers, as such is the present case. We will continue to fight so that genuine autonomous, or federal governments are established for various regions of the Sudan. That is, in order to realize the form of regionalism that will enable [as heard] the masses, and not the elites from these regions, real power for economic and social development and the promotion and development of their culture.

We will continue to fight to put to an end the circumstances and policies that have led to the present (?uneven) developments of the Sudan, a state of affairs in which vast regions of the Sudan — south, west, east, and the far north — find themselves as underdeveloped peripheries to the relatively developed central parts of our country.

We will continue to fight to end racism and bigotry that various minority regimes in Khartoum have found useful to institutionalize. We will continue to fight to develop on our own vast natural, human and natural [as heard] resources, our 200 million acres of agricultural land, our vast mineral wealth of oil, iron, gold, copper, uranium, and much more; our vast amount of water, fish and forest resources; and above all our precious and creative 25 million Sudanese people. We will continue to fight, we will continue to fight through our own directed development, to put an end to the vicious circle of external debts, now standing at U.S. \$10 billion. Never again shall we be forced to borrow new loans in order to pay off loans that are due, as is the case with Numayri's regime and will be the case with the new Numayri regime of General Siwar al-Dhahab.

Fellow countrymen. We will continue the struggle until (?those) objectives are achieved. But let nobody say that we are warmongers. On the contrary, we fight to bring about genuine and permanent peace so that the nation does not oscillate between war and peace as happened in our 30 years of independence and misrule by the reactionary political parties and the military. We are for genuine peace but this peace must not be at the expense of the real interests and aspirations of the Sudanese people.

It is the junta, the present junta that is warmongering. As you all know the junta's High Command made it clear in its fourth public statement that it intends to open the road and water transport and to start working on the development projects, such as Chevron's and Khashoggi's oil project in Bentiu and the digging of the Jonglei Canal in the south. The intentions of the junta are clear. The new rulers want to use force to open up the routes. All indications are that the new junta is preparing to launch an offensive against the SPLA in their mistaken belief that this will divert the Sudanese masses from seizing power from this gang of military rulers.

Fellow countrymen. Lest they forget, because they are in power, let the generals of Numayri's new regime be reminded of the following: They were the one directing the war when the SPLA destroyed the railway bridge on the Lol River and thereby cut all rail transport south. This very bridge will cost [figure indistinct] U.S. dollars to rebuild. These generals were the ones directing the war when the SPLA destroyed and sank four steamers on the Nile and thereby stopped all river transport to the south and the River Nile Transport Corporation will be more cautious than these generals. These generals were the ones directing the war when the SPLA shot down eight helicopters, two Buffalo transport planes, and two F-5 jet fighters and thereby made air transport hazardous. [words indistinct] the Sudanese Air Force will be more cautious than the generals in Khartoum.

We remind the generals that they were the ones directing Numayri's war when the SPLA closed down Chevron Oil in Bentiu and thereby stopped the oil from being used by Numayri

and his clique to oppress the Sudanese people. We remind the generals that it was they who were directing Numayri's war when the SPLA stopped construction of the Jonglei Canal and held four CCI workers captive for 12 months. We do not believe that the CCI or any other foreign company will agree to restart digging the Jonglei Canal unless the SPLA gives the green light.

We remind the generals to look into their financial books. They will find that the war is costing the nation 3 million Sudanese pounds each day. That is 125,000 pounds every hour of night and day. We remind the generals that it was they who directed the war when the SPLA attacked and destroyed 22 military garrisons in the south.

We remind the generals that it was the SPLA's military victories that weakened Numayri's regime and contributed greatly to Numayri's downfall and that it was, therefore, SPLA who actually ironically brought the generals to power.

We assure the generals that unless they hand power over to the people immediately, we shall fight and bring them down in the same way that we brought down their former boss. The oil will not flow; water will not flow in the Jonglei Canal; vehicles will not move in war zone one; the air will continue to be dangerous for air transport; and we shall paralyze and frustrate the general's new Numayri regime until the SPLA and the people take power. I impress on the generals that it is better for you to hand over power now, before the Sudanese people take it and hang you. I assure the generals that the Sudanese people will not leave them as they have left Numayri and his ministers. The Sudanese people will surely bring them to trial.

Fellow countrymen. Because we do not want war, because we want genuine and permanent peace, I appealed in my last speech to the Sudanese nation on 22 March to garrisons of the Sudanese Army in the south to initiate talks directly with the SPLA and ignore Numayri and his generals in Khartoum, because they cannot bring about genuine peace. This was made before Numayri fall and before his generals took over. This offer still stands. The SPLA is ready to talk to the Sudanese Army garrisons in the field of combat in War Zone One, in the south, and to ignore Al-Dhahab and his generals in Khartoum. These generals do not know what is going on in the war zone. It is the Sudanese Army soldiers and the SPLA soldiers who are fighting and dying in the field — not the generals in Khartoum — and it is they — not the generals — who can honestly contribute to bringing real peace to the country. So we have rejected any negotiations with Numayri or, in the present case, with his minister of defense and his general chiefs of staff. On the same principle, our forces will continue contact with the Sudan Army garrisons in the south. The response from the Sudan Army garrisons in the south has been positive and encouraging.

We repeat this pledge: We shall not talk with Siwar al-Dhahab-Numayri regime of May. But we shall continue the talks which we initiated with the garrisons in the south before Numayri's fall so that junior officers, NCO's and men of the Sudanese Army contribute positively in the process of the taking over of power by the people instead of dying unnecessarily for a gang of thieves in Khartoum.

Fellow countrymen. The SPLA-SPLM again reiterates its solidarity with the popular uprisings in Khartoum and other cities and towns of our country. We support and encourage these uprisings. The masses must continue their struggle together with the SPLA-SPLM until victory is achieved. The SPLA-SPLM, being the armed vanguard of the Sudanese revolution, will continue the struggle until power is taken by the representatives of the people.

I end this statement by presenting the following program to you:

1. I call on General Siwar al-Dhahab to immediately transfer power to the people. The generals must resign and hand over power to the people within 7 days from today. Within this period, the SPLA will suspend operation except for moving military targets whether by road, river, or air. The people are capable of doing whatever the generals can do for them during the so-called interim period. The generals are unnecessary and I expect [words indistinct] to the nation. If the generals do not hand over power to the people within 7 days the SPLA will be obliged to continue the war to ensure that the people do take over power.

2. I call on the professional trade and students union to continue the strikes and demonstrations until the generals hand over power to the people. SPLA is solidly and wholeheartedly with you and are prepared to talk with you, the people, but never to the second republic of Numayri under the gang of four.

3. The popular uprising, the people's revolution, was hijacked by the generals because the people did not prepare an instrument to take over power and therefore there was also no effective coordination with the SPLA for this purpose. I therefore call on the professional trade and students unions to form agitational steering committees to continue their uprising and to form a general steering committee composed of all the professional, trade, and student's unions to take over power from the generals. SPLA-SPLM will talk with such a body and is prepared to be a part of such a body in the process of taking over power and in this connection I assure you that we will never betray you and talk with Numayri's second republic of Siwar al-Dhahab.

4. I call on junior officers, NCO's, and men in the Army, police and prisons to be on the side of the people and not stand in the way of the people's march to victory. Instead, I urge you to form your own steering committees in your units to enable you to effectively participate in the current revolutionary progress. Do not listen to the generals: They are only taking you to Numayri's unnecessary war and it is you, it is you and SPLA soldiers, not the generals, who will die. You will die to maintain the system of the generals and we to change it.

Fellow countrymen. I end by underlining this fundamental fact [as heard] the SPLA fights for genuine and permanent peace. And genuine and permanent peace can only be brought about under our present circumstances by three forces: the SPLA and SPLM; the masses represented by their professional trade and students' unions; and revolutionary and patriotic junior officers, NCO's and men of the Army police and prisons.

These are the forces who have an interest in real peace, who have an interest in a new Sudan. I appeal to these forces not to

postpone their legitimate victory by compromising with the gang of four generals or by compromising with the reactionary and sectarian political parties, who, together with the Army generals, have been responsible for the [words indistinct] the war, for the present war and who have bankrupted the economy to the tune of U.S. \$10 billion in external debt.

These forces have always scored significant victories and they should not doubt their strength. They are very strong. They have achieved victories, among them they have overthrown Numayri; they have disbanded the hated state security organization and arrested 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib. They have disbanded the corrupt SSU [Sudanese Socialist Union]. They stormed the hated Khobar prison and released the prisoners without approval from the gang of four, and so forth, and so forth.

We have achieved great victories. The road is leading to final victory. Why should we stop halfway? And thereby allow our enemies to place more obstacles on victory's road and make that victory absolute when we achieve it, which, without doubt, we will. [sentence as heard]

I thank you very much. I am confident you will do your part. I assure you that the SPLA-SPLM will do our part and we will abide by our promise to you. Down with the gang of four. Down with neo-Numayrism. Long live the SPLA-SPLM. Long live the Sudanese people and victory to them. Thank you very much.

Supreme Court Plans To Work Without Chief Justice

JN091804 Khartoum SUNA in English 1718 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 9 (SUNA) — The heads of judiciary organs will run the administration responsibilities of the chief justice, who was released today. The Supreme Court will continue its work according to the regulation and law in the light of the releasing decision, and a recommendation concerning the office will be submitted to the commander-in-chief of the People's Armed Forces.

Statement No 9 on Drought Measures Committee

EA092047 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1925 GMT 9 Apr 85

["Text" of Statement No 9 of the People's Armed Forces General Command]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Statement No 9 from the General Command of the People's Armed Forces for support of the Higher National Committee for Containing the Effects of Disaster, Drought and Desertification.

Honorable compatriot brothers: I trust that all individuals of our people are fully aware of the dimensions of the economic and food crisis through which our country is passing as a result of the phenomenon of drought which hit our productive regions and the results of this phenomenon, namely negative effects on the economic and social structure of our country.

For our part the People's Armed forces had fully realized the danger threatening our masses in the Sudanese rural areas who patiently suffered not only from the calamities of this visible crisis but also hosted with all genuine magnanimity and hospitality the huge groups of refugees along our country's eastern, western and southern borders.

This true awareness of this question was reflected by your People's Armed forces when I issued Statement No 3 on 6 April 1985 on foreign policy. The statement referred to our determination to continue our national efforts, and through our institutions which have been established, to contain the problems arising from drought and desertification. We also expressed to the international community our appreciation and our people's thanks for the humane solidarity which was expressed by the Geneva conference for emergency relief operations for Africa and for the great response and sympathy that Sudan received. For this reason and out of our firm conviction that international aid comes to complement our national efforts, I have decided:

1. To assume personally the chairmanship of the Higher National Committee to Contain Disasters, Drought and Desertification, with its previous constitution;
2. To strengthen the national committee by adding the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and the Ministry of Agriculture to the membership of the committee;
3. In order to strengthen the Secretariat of the national committee, I have decided to look into the question of establishing an executive arm for the national committee, which, in addition to its branch committees, shall, in coordination with them, execute the implementation and application of the general policies drawn up by the committee in all spheres, particularly those pertaining to supervision of the transport and distribution of food and health aid and implementation of the projects connected with the program concerned with containing the effects of disasters, drought and desertification, in such a manner to intensify the efforts of what Sudanese scientists are working on, namely, scientific research in the sphere of combating desertification and other scientific spheres connected with [words indistinct].

Finally, I would like to record my gratitude and appreciation to the international community and take this opportunity to urge the friendly countries which responded to Sudan's appeal to continue to support our national capabilities and efforts to contain this urgent human problem.

Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

Siwar Al-Dhahab Issues Decree on Laws, Constitution

JN101109 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum Apr 10 (SUNA) — The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and Chairman of the Military Transitional Council Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab today issued a decree whereby all laws which have in force before the suspension of the Constitution will be functioning till it will be repealed or amended. The decree stipulated that all reference in these codes to the president of the Republic must be altered to the Military Transitional Council.

The second communique which was issued by the General Command on April 6 had suspended the Constitution and impose the state of emergency in all parts of the country.

Siwar Al-Dhahab Receives PLO, Other Envoys

JN101050 Khartoum SUNA in English 0956 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 10 (SUNA) — Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab received here yesterday Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) representative to Khartoum Jamal 'Arafat. Siwar al-Dhahab explained to 'Arafat the developments that occurred recently in Sudan. He re-affirmed to PLO representative Sudan's stances towards causes of the Arab nation in general and the Palestinian issue in particular.

He also conferred, separately with ambassadors of Tanzania, Kenya, Nigeria and the charges d'affaires of Zaire, Chad, Central Africa, Uganda and Ethiopia. Siwar al-Dhahab briefed the ambassadors and the diplomats on the recent incidents in Sudan and the reasons that led the Armed Forces to take over temporarily.

The meeting further touched on the relations between Sudan and these countries and Siwar al-Dhahab expressed Sudan's willingness to maintain the existing relations with the said countries. Siwar al-Dhahab asked the diplomats to communicate his greetings to their countries heads of state.

Foreign Ministry 'Source' on Foreign Policy

JN101012 Khartoum SUNA in English 0955 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 10 (SUNA) — The Communique No 3 of the General Command has explained the basic pillars of Sudan's foreign policy, an authoritative source at the Foreign Ministry said. He said that the communique in its ninth paragraph had confirmed Sudan's adherence to the principles of the Non-alignment Movement and adoption of a foreign policy that serves the nation's interests.

The Foreign Ministry re-affirms Sudan's commitment to this policy, which emanates from our principles and values the source said. He added that Sudan would boost basis of cooperation with all peoples to consolidate principles of peace and security of the world. He labeled as mere speculations the attempts of some circles to classify Sudan's political tendencies and directions.

Siwar Al-Dhahab Reassures Mubarak on Situation

EA100818 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Husni Mubarak, contacted Lt Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab by telephone to enquire and seek reassurance about the situation and to affirm that brothers north of the valley stand beside their brothers south of the valley. He stressed Egypt's readiness to fulfill any requests at this particular time.

Lt Gen Siwar al-Dhahab reassured him regarding the situation in the country in general and thanked him for Egypt's stand and its continuing support to Sudan. He explained that Egypt's unchanging stand concerning Sudan was a natural result of the firm relations which will never be cut off, God willing.

Saudi King Receives Siwar Al-Dhahab Letter

JN101425 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Apr (SUNA) — Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has received a letter from General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces and head of the Transitional Military Council. The letter was delivered by retired Lieutenant General Yusuf Hasan al-Haj, member of the Transitional Military Council, who arrived in Riyadh yesterday.

Further Reportage on Foreign, Domestic Support

YAR President Telephones Siwar Al-Dhahab

EA100847 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The president of the YAR, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, affirmed his country's unyielding stand beside the Sudanese people, its Armed Forces and new leadership. This was conveyed during a phone conversation yesterday between Salih and Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, who thanked him for the warm congratulations and reassured him about the situation in the country in general.

Opposition, Fatah Officials Reaction

GF081922 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 7 Apr 85 p 19

[Sattar Jabbar report]

[Excerpts] 'Izz al-Din 'Ali 'Amir, member of the Sudanese Communist Party Central Committee, has emphasized to *AL-WATAN* that the coup which has taken place in Sudan represents a number of trends. During an exclusive interview with him in his residence in London, 'Amir said: We support this step. However, we will continue to observe the situation.

'Amir said the opposition will support the new regime in as much as it responds to the people's calls and demands because we are passing through a transitional period and the Sudanese people have decided to wage a war against any regime that does not represent them.

'Izz al-Din 'Amir did not rule out a foreign intervention because, according to him, a number of imperialists do not want the people's ship to reach the shore of safety. However, he said this intervention, even if by Cairo or Washington, will not succeed. He affirmed the Sudanese opposition's determination to continue the struggle until a democratic rule is formed that includes all the political forces qualified to lead Sudanese society.

AL-WATAN has also contacted the Palestinian revolution, represented by one of its leaders, Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, who said: The Palestinian revolution supports the Sudanese people and their revolution. It strongly supports their parties and their national forces. The Palestinian revolution announces its readiness to support every Arab who revolts to achieve freedom and against agents everywhere. We know the Sudanese people and their forces; we knew that the regime would surely fall at any moment because the Sudanese people are full of life. Numayri's regime supported the Camp David accords and helped in the airlift of the Falashas. The Palestinian revolution has expressed its view that the Sudanese people will not allow the betrayal of the Palestinian issue to pass unpunished and that punishment has been taken.

Abu Iyad added: Although I do not know the political identity of the leaders of the coup, I support any movement by the Sudanese people. I believe that no one can plot against the movement of the Sudanese people. This is an important point: The outbidding Arab leaders must not steal the Sudanese people's uprising and attribute it to their names and organizations because it is a people's uprising and revolution and no one has the right to bid on it.

Abu Iyad called on all the Arab progressive and national forces to support the Sudanese people's uprising and revolution. He warned against attempts to plot against it by reactionary regimes and international imperialism.

In conclusion, Abu Iyad said: We hope that the new regime will keep its promises to the Sudanese people and establish justice and democracy for them so that Sudan will return to the Arab revolutionaries' ranks.

Compatriots in Gulf States

JN091526 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1443 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Apr (SUNA) — Sudanese communities in most Arab Gulf states have formed committees to extend financial assistance to the new authority in the country. This is considered as a contribution from Sudanese workers in the Arab Gulf states to Sudan's efforts to overcome its economic problems. The Sudanese community in Qatar has decided that every individual will pay a minimum of 1,500 Qatari riyals to enable the country to overcome the economic crisis. According to the assessment of a responsible source in the community, about 15 million Qatari riyals will be collected and sent immediately.

Islamic Council Lauds Coup

AU091829 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] London, April 9 (AFP) — The London-based Islamic Council today expressed satisfaction over the military coup which overthrew the regime of Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri on Saturday.

In a statement released here today, Council Secretary-General Salim Hasan said the council "had been increasingly concerned in recent years about the eccentric and autocratic behavior of the

deposed dictator." The council "had been voicing its condemnation of Numayri's oppressive rule in all the ways and means available to it," the statement added.

Mr Azzam also expressed the hope that "the new military will soon transfer power to the people, and that the change will herald an era marked by democracy, rule of law, respect for human rights and economic progress in the Sudan."

The council, whose full name is the Islamic Council of Europe, was set up in 1973 as an independent body to co-ordinate Islamic centers in Europe and promote understanding of the religion.

Compatriots in Ethiopia

JN101043 Khartoum SUNA in English 0957 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, Apr 10 (SUNA) — The Sudanese community in Ethiopia has welcomed the new revolution and the bringing down of Numayri's despotic regime. Following a meeting held here last night the community released a statement announcing full support for the new revolution and demanding trial of Numayri and his aides.

Ex-SSU Member Supports Coup

EA091923 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has received the following cable from Mr Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mahdi [former SSU Political Bureau member]:

We congratulate you on the great historic victory achieved by our People's Armed Forces through their wise consensus of standing on the side of the people in order to stop the bloodshed and preserve the independence of Sudan, its security and territorial integrity. We pray to God, the all-high and all-powerful, to aid you and your upright comrades in achieving the lofty national goals which you have already announced in your decisive statements.

We appeal to all citizens in general and those in commanding positions in particular to make the country's high interest their primary guide and to work for solidarity and cohesiveness, and to unite ranks so that the will of the people may be rallied to face up to all the difficult challenges facing our dear homeland. Let the march of our courageous and noble people move forward with God's permission, guided by their own experience and taking counsel from the past, so that they overcome all crises with determination, foresight and faith.

May God grant you success and extend to you his spirit; may He grant us His mercy and guide us in our affairs. Long live the unity of our country, its security and stability under the banner of dignity and honor!

Popular Marches in Kordofan*JN091515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Sudan, Al-Ubayyid, 9 Apr (SUNA) — The Kordofan Region masses staged roaring, popular marches the day before yesterday supporting the role of the People's Armed Forces in their assumption of power in the country. The march passed through the main streets of Al-Ubayyid, the region's capital, chanting slogans of long life for Sudan, its Armed Forces, and its people, who are struggling against the forces of evil and injustice, and for the people's cohesion with the Army.

Colonel Isma'il al-Mubarak, deputy commander of the central military region in Al-Ubayyid, and the officers and soldiers reviewed the march. Col Isma'il al-Mubarak addressed the marchers, asserting the need to turn this strong enthusiasm into useful work for building dear Sudan and promoting it through honest work and efforts. He also said that the People's Armed Forces will protect security and preserve liberties. He asked the citizens to work and to give more and make more sacrifices. He urged them to enjoy genuine Sudanese morals.

The deputy commander of the central military region received the masses' document for the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces praising the role of the People's Armed Forces and supporting the General Command's communiques.

Darfur Citizens Hold Rally*JN091828 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Al-Fashir, 9 Apr (SUNA) — The masses in the Darfur Region staged a huge support rally in the city of Al-Fashir today. Retired Major General Abu al-Qasim Yusuf 'Adlan, commander of the Darfur Region, addressed the rally, congratulating the marchers on the great victory that the people's revolution has achieved, a fact that led to the Armed Forces' support for the people and to overthrowing the regime of injustice and dictatorship on 6 April.

He also dealt with the defunct dictatorial regime, the country's suffering under its control, the repression of freedoms, corruption in all walks of life, the rapid deterioration of the economy, and the eruption of war in the southern part of the homeland.

Maj Gen Yusuf 'Adlan also referred to the statements issued by the General Command, explaining that they stress the supremacy of the people. He also spoke about the recent measures to dissolve the state security apparatus [words indistinct].

He called for ending tribal and racial differences and for beginning serious, fruitful work, stressing that the command will strongly confront those who try to harm the interests of the homeland and the citizens.

Regional Commanders Report on Local Ministries*JN091114 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] (Damar), Northern Sudan, Rajab 18, Apr 9 (SUNA) — The second commander of the Artillery Corps, Brigadier Abu al-Qasim Husayn met with acting ministers of the Northern Region government and asked them to make detailed reports about the situation of their ministries. The commander also asked the acting ministers to facilitate the process of delivering food and other essential supplies to the people in the region.

Meanwhile, the military commander of the Upper Nile area Brigadier Zayn al-'Abidin held a similar meeting with regional officials in Malakal and urged them to bear fully their responsibilities in this delicate stage.

On the other hand the commander of the Infantry 20th Brigade in the Central Region Brigadier 'Abd al-Rahman Hasan 'Abd al-Hafiz yesterday issued the Communique No 1 which called on those who possess cars belong to the defunct Sudanese Socialist Union to hand them over to the authorities within 24 hours.

The general director of the Finance and Economy Ministry in the Central Region yesterday issued a decision forming two committees to revise, specify, and liquidate the properties of the defunct SSU General Secretariat and the regional People's Assembly.

It is worth noting that Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces Siwar al-Dhahab had issued a communique ordering the commanders in all the Sudanese regions to replace the regions' governors in administering the people's affairs in these regions.

KENYA

DAILY NATION on Sudanese Coup, History, Problems*EA092237 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English**8 Apr 85 p 1*

[Editorial: "What Is To Be Done After the Takeover?"]

[Text] It is now a purely academic question if, as has been speculated, outside forces participated in, or even masterminded, the weekend's military putsch in the Sudan. The fact is that the government has been overthrown, and that was President Ja'far Numayri that was.

The central question now is: What next? And it is a thorough-going question because the intervention from the barracks seems to have brought the Sudanese back to square one.

For it poses all over again all the very same questions — and thousands others — which President Numayri set out to solve when he himself led an army coup d'etat against civilian government more than 15 years ago.

These questions, in fact, even pre-date 1954, when a group of nationalists seized power in a unilateral declaration of independence from a joint-rule by the United Kingdom and a dynastic house in Egypt of Albanian origin.

The reactionary character of this Anglo-Egyptian condominium was revealed from the very fact that its declared mission, when it took over at the turn of the century, was to destroy — kit and caboodle — the Mahdist rebellion of that time.

The Mahdi — though religious reform was his mode of expression — was a social reformer if ever there was one. His mission was to create out of a Sudan ravaged for many decades by European buccaneers a new country marked by economic progress and adequacy, ethnic equality and respect, and religious and legal discipline.

But it was not to be. After his overthrow the siphoning off of the country's wealth across the Mediterranean was resumed and intensified and, to dampen the people's consciousness of common oppression, the British and Albanians — in a process for which British colonialism is infamous — initiated a system of grossly unequal development based on ethnic affinities.

The upshot of it is that from that day nothing has been more central to all the political problems that beset the Sudan than the historically determined material schism between the north and the south.

All the cultural, educational and industrial institutions were more or less consciously confirmed to the Arab north, in which the Anglo-Albanian rule interfered little with the people's social traditions and religious foundations.

But while the secular needs of the black south were completely ignored, the cultural and religious values were ruthlessly torn down in an attempt to secure the people's mind for a Western European mode of thinking.

It is this socio-economic rift valley between the north and the south which has run through all of the country's myriads of problems like a thread, with the south seeking political measures that would make it catch up with the north in a revolutionary manner, and the north reacting with measures aimed at consolidating its privileges.

Underlying the failure of all the regimes in Khartoum to give this problem a long-lasting solution has been their habit to try to solve it only through the barrel of a gun. And aggravating this has been the habit — created by the international press — to see it purely as a religious conflict between Islam, on the one hand, and Christianity, on the other, thus tending to fuel the fires of a jihad.

This attempt to give military answers to socio-economic tangles, with such deep historical roots and international implications, has consumed so much of the nation's financial, political and intellectual wealth that practically nothing has been spared for development.

As we said on Saturday, the economy is in a shambles, social service has come to a standstill, there is no industry to speak of, agriculture is negligible and the whole economy has almost ground to a halt. What with an inclement weather and highly demanding international aid givers, the country is on the verge of total bankruptcy.

The social backlash has been of a rare magnitude. When the government of a country has alienated and antagonised almost all its professional groups and the groups have begun to seek an alliance with the labouring strata of the population, the government has put itself in an impossible position.

The new army strongmen in Khartoum have promised to maintain the Sudan's present external relations, especially those connecting it with the Arab world, the Organization of African Unity and, in particular, Egypt.

Though this is to be commended, it is remarkable that the young men from the barracks have said little or nothing about the country's economy and, in particular, the question of the south without whose settlement no beginning can be made on the road to national recovery.

It would be a great pity if — after 30 years in which military attempts to solve the problem have failed so miserably — the new rulers still have not learned any lesson from that failure. They will need to underscore discussion, for, as we said on Saturday, only after all the factions have sat down together and agreed on a new and united effort can they heal all these gashes. We feel obliged to repeat that call.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Refugees Accuse Chad of 'Atrocities' in South*AB091205 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Bangui, April 9 (AFP) — Chadian refugees who fled to the Central African Republic today accused government forces of having committed further atrocities against civilians in the south of the country.

They said that undisciplined troops were massacring villagers, including teenage boys, and were summarily executing local leaders in the Hissein Habre regime's fight against rebels in the south. The Chadian embassy here did not deny the accounts.

Similar reports a few months ago caused international concern, and President Habre said recently, after his first tour of the south since seizing power in Ndjamena in June 1982, that those responsible had been punished. That tour was regarded as a success by the government, and last week Mr Habre began another. But sources here said the situation was still "extremely tense" in Chad's Moyen Chari region, bordering on the northwest Central African Republic. In that region the rebels known as the "Codos Rouges," led by Alphonse Kotiga, 45, a minister under former President Felix Malloum, are still refusing government blandishments, unlike in other southern provinces where Ndjamena claims that 3,000 rebels have surrendered and been incorporated into the national army. The central and western areas of the south, which Mr Habre is presently visiting, are reported to be calm.

In an effort to defeat the Codos Rouges the government forces are maintaining pressure in Moyen Chari along the Centrafrican border and in an area bounded by the towns of Sahr, Moissala and Maro. Authoritative sources here said the campaign was marked by severe repression against villagers accused of being Codos or sympathising with them. The result was a new wave of refugees crossing into Centrafrica.

According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees the numbers of people fleeing into Centrafrica rose by 25 percent in February and March alone, and now approached 40,000. Many of them left their homes in a hurry and had no possessions.

Almost 25,000 Chadians are encamped at Moyenne-Sido and 11,000 are still in the frontier villages of Maitiougoulou and Silambi. A further 800 recently settled in the tiny village of Behili. Since President Habre's visit to Sahr last month, no refugees have gone back home, sources noted.

Reports gathered by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE said that government troops had killed more than 100 civilians in villages around Maro shortly before and during the presidential visit. Refugees also accused the troops of "liquidating" male children who had reached the age of puberty between Ben Ndako and Moro and Chari, northwest and northeast of Chari.

In March, dozens of southern villagers had been shot by troops who had tied their hands and ordered them to lie on the ground. Villagers were still being looted and burned, the refugees said.

The Chadian embassy here did not deny that exactions or even atrocities were being committed by Mr Habre's forces. "They are part of war, and southerners are actively supporting the Codos who hide among them," a member of the embassy staff said. "As long as insecurity persists in that region we will continue the fight against Colonel Kotiga's men and their accomplices," he added.

ZAIRE

Five-man CPC Delegation Visits Gbadolite 9 April*AB092005 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1755 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Apr (AZAP) — The CPC delegation, which has been visiting since Friday to gather information on the MPR, left Kinshasa today for Gbadolite. While in Gbadolite, the delegation will pay a courtesy call on the Zairian presidential couple, who are currently visiting the chief town of the Ubangi North subregion in the Equator Region.

Citizen Gambembo wa Utadi, a member of the MPR Central Committee in charge of relations with brotherly and friendly parties, is accompanying the five-member delegation headed by Jiang Guanghua, the deputy minister in charge of the CPC'S foreign liaison department. Mr Guanghua and his delegation have already visited the Bas Zaire and Shaba Region where they acquainted themselves with the activities of the MPR at the grass root levels.

GHANA

PNDC Approves Three Loan Agreements

*AB052220 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Apr 85*

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has approved the following loan agreements:

The terms of agreement under which the French bank, Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, will grant the Bank of Ghana a loan of \$25 million. The loan is meant to be disbursed to mining companies, sawmills, and other export-oriented factories for use in the purchase of essential equipment.

The details of a loan of \$15.4 million from the African Development Bank for the establishment of pulpwood plantation for the proposed pulp and paper mill. The loan is intended to finance the entire foreign exchange cost and part of the local cost of the Subri industrial plantation project in the Western Region. It involves the establishment of an additional 4,000 hectares of plantation of *berlina arboria* over and above the existing 1,000 hectares to feed the projected 60,000 tons of pulp paper-mill. [sentence as heard]

The term of the further loan of \$14.2 million from the African Development Bank to the Government of Ghana is to be lent out to the Agricultural Development Bank to enable it to continue expanding its program of assistance to the small-scale farmers and fishermen by financing the purchase of essential items or equipment and recurrent inputs.

IVORY COAST

Joint Commission Session With Zaire Opens

*AB091538 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Excerpt] The second session of the Ivory Coast-Zaire joint commission opened this morning at the International Trade Center in Abidjan. Discussions will center on strengthening cooperation between the two countries in all sectors. The opening ceremony was presided over by Foreign Minister Simeon Ake who led the Ivorian delegation.

LIBERIA

Doe Reinstates Kpoto to INA, NDPL Chairmanship

*AB092150 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly [INA], Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has reinstated Mr Keikura Kpoto as member of the INA and chairman of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL; Doe's party]. According to an Executive Mansion release, the reinstatement follows Mr Kpoto's settlement of his account with

the Liberian Petroleum Refining Company totaling some \$448,000.

On March 28th, Dr Doe suspended Mr Kpoto as member of the Interim National Assembly and chairman of the National Democratic Party of Liberia. During his absence, Mr Leroy Francis had served as chairman of the NDPL.

Kessely, Wreh Deny Flanzamaton Allegations

*AB091755 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Text] Two of the politicians set free yesterday by head of state Doe say they did not know the late Lieutenant Colonel Moses M.S. Flanzamaton, who had not met him in person before. [sentence as heard] The two politicians, Dr Edward B. Kessely of the Unity Party and Counsellor Tuan Wreh of the Liberia Action Party, were speaking to the press today in separate press conferences.

Speaking earlier at the headquarters of the proposed Unity Party, Dr Kessely said if the late Lt Col Flanzamaton had been a reflective individual and thoughtful, there would not have been no cause for alarm. [sentence as heard] Dr Kessely said he was never tortured while in jail and had earlier gone to the Ministry of National Defense upon hearing that he was implicated by Lt Col Flanzamaton. He said the interrogation by the national security and the joint security was professionally done.

For his part, the chairman of the proposed Liberia Action Party, Counsellor Tuan Wreh, said a statement by Lt Col Flanzamaton which led to their implication was all unfounded and malicious without any truth. Counsellor Wreh said he knows himself to be a man of peace, law-abiding, and in a proper administration of justice. He said never in his life had he seen the late Lt Col Flanzamaton until during the day of the recent confrontation at the Ministry of National Defense. Counsellor Wreh said even during his post at the Executive Mansion as legal adviser to the head of state he did not meet the colonel and therefore all what he said about me was nothing but lies.

Earlier yesterday, following his release, the chairman of the proposed United People's Party, Mr G. Bacchus Matthews, said he believes that God continues to put him through some very serious tests, adding he has [words indistinct] and ultimately will make them clean. Mr Matthews then thanked God for sparing his life on so many occasions when he had been accused of plotting to overthrow government.

NIGER

Moroccan Envoy Received by Kountche, Comments

*AB082121 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT
8 Apr 85*

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, received this morning in audience the Moroccan minister of traditional industry and

social affairs. At the end of the audience Abbas el-Fassi met the national press.

[Begin recording][El-Fassi] I have just been received in audience by His Excellency the president of the republic of Niger as an envoy of His Majesty King Hassan II. Of course the message concerns, first of all, the fraternity, friendship, and the strong ties that link the two heads of state and the peoples. As you are aware, Morocco left the OAU after explaining its withdrawal at length. At the time Morocco was leaving the OAU, His Majesty Hassan II addressed a message to his peers to tell them that although Morocco was leaving the OAU, it would continue its solidarity with Africa and would defend the African cause everywhere in the international and regional organizations. So I came to Niger within this framework to deliver a royal message to the president. Also in view of the bonds that link the two countries and in view of the impartial, charismatic, and conciliatory role of the illustrious president, Mr Kountche, Morocco wanted to brief him on its views regarding the prevailing situation in the subregion and on the African Continent and also brief him on relations between the Arab world and Africa.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, your country has just launched a diplomatic campaign in about 20 Arab and African countries following the (?indefinite) postponement of the Afro-Arab conference. Mr Minister, what is the purpose of this diplomatic offensive?

[El-Fassi] Morocco, as a peace-loving country, is always in favor of dialogue and of exchanging views with all the countries of the world and especially with African countries. Within this framework, it wanted to make its viewpoints known concerning the prevailing situation in the subregion and on the African Continent in regard to the political, diplomatic, economic, and social situation. From a political point of view, the illegal admission of the SDAR into the OAU did not solve anything. We have, therefore, noticed a deadlock. Secondly, from an economic point of view, to yield to pressure from the pseudo-Saharan Republic to supposedly attend an Afro-Arab conference would have further worsened the situation. The Arabs, or the Arab League nations, do not want to sit at the same conference table with an Arab state that is not yet recognized by the Arab League. So, if this conference did not take place, it is the fault of Algeria which has again caused a deadlock at the level of Afro-Arab dialogue at a time when Africa is so much in need of cooperation, especially in the interest of the Sahel countries.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, a Maghreb summit should have been held before the end of the month of March but up to now this summit has not taken place. How far along are preparations for the convening of this summit?

[El-Fassi] If there is a deadlock on the African level, it is due to Algeria's insistence on the admission of a state which has neither a territory nor a government and which cannot exercise any real power over people anywhere. Algeria is proposing a sixth country for the Maghreb Arab nation, that is in addition to Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. Should one bow down like a child [to Algeria's proposal for a sixth state]? For this reason there is another deadlock at the level of the Maghreb Arab world because of Algeria.[end recording]

SENEGAL

Diouf Announces Visits to U.S., Togo

AB092152 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT
9 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The cabinet met this morning at the Republican Palace under the chairmanship of the head of state. The president informed the cabinet that he would visit the United States from 16 to 17 April 1985 and said that during this visit, he would preside over the inaugural ceremony of the headquarters of the International Organization for Telecommunications by Satellite (Intelsat) in Washington before undertaking an official state visit to Togo from 20 to 23 April 1985 at the invitation of President Gnassingbe Eyadema within the framework of the fraternal and friendly cooperation agreements existing between Togo and Senegal.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Liberian Delegation

AB092017 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT
9 Apr 85

[Text] President Eyadema granted an audience to a three-member Liberian delegation led by Liberian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Christopher Minikon. The other members of the delegation were Mr John Bestman, the Liberian deputy finance minister, and Mr Robert Tubman, the former director of the ECOWAS Fund and candidate for the presidency of the African Development Bank [ADB].

The leader of the Liberian delegation brought to General Eyadema a message from President Samuel Doe. Christopher Minikon and John Bestman met the press at the end of their talks with the head of state. First of all, here is the deputy minister for foreign affairs:

[Begin recording in English fading into French translation]
[Minikon] Thank you very much for your question. We were given a very friendly reception by the president. Despite his busy schedule, he granted us an audience and we had very fruitful discussions with him. I am going to ask my deputy finance minister to answer your questions.

[Unidentified reporter] Can you tell us what your message is about?

[Bestman] We came as a delegation with a personal message from President Doe to the president and we delivered the message this morning. We think the message has to do with the candidacy of Mr Robert Tubman for the presidency of the African Development Bank, ADB. Mr Tubman, I am sure, is well-known here in Lome. He has served here for the past 6 years as the managing director of the ECOWAS Fund and is currently back in Liberia. We have confidence in him as a bank director and this is why the Liberian Government has proposed his name as a candidate to the post of president of the ADB, which will soon be vacant. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Sends Message to Hungary's Kadar

*MB091550 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Message from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (MSZMP) on Hungarian national day — date not given]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade, on behalf of the Angolan people, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the government of the People's Republic of Angola and on my own behalf, I have the honor to express to the Hungarian people, the MSZMP Central Committee, and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic the warmest congratulations on the occasion of your national day.

It pleases us on this date to stress the successes achieved by your country over the 4 decades, during which the dedication and determination of the Hungarian people under the selfless leadership of the vanguard party have transformed Hungary into a prosperous nation whose levels of technical, scientific, and cultural development illustrate the vitality of Marxism-Leninism, under which you are building the technical and material basis of developed socialism.

The international political situation continues to be characterized by the aggravation and proliferation of hotbeds of tension in various regions of the world as a result of the imperialist action which, acting against the wish of peoples for peace, persist in the arms race, thereby forgetting the tragic events registered by mankind's history 40 years ago.

We congratulate you on the result of the 10th congress of your party which reaffirmed the principles of proletarian internationalism and the ideals of peace and socialism. We wish you the greatest successes in implementing the guidelines laid down by that congress.

We remain convinced that the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two people's parties and governments will be further promoted so as to strengthen our cooperation.

Please accept, comrade first secretary, the best wishes for good health and personal well-being and wishes of prosperity and progress for the Hungarian people. Highest and fraternal consideration. [Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

5 UNITA Supporters Sentenced to Death

*MB100710 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT
10 Apr 85*

[Text] Five UNITA bandits were yesterday sentenced to death by firing squad by the 4th Region Military Tribunal for commit-

ting crimes against the state security in Huambo city. Another two individuals who were also tried by the tribunal received sentences of 12 and 20 years' imprisonment. The 4th Region Military Tribunal concluded that the accused were sane and committed the crimes in support of UNITA interests. The seven UNITA bandits belonged to one of the most dangerous groups in Huambo and had the primary mission of planting explosive devices and passing military information to the UNITA puppet group. These actions resulted in the death of a number of innocent people and the destruction or damage to public places and strategic installations of our national economy.

In Benguela yesterday, the 7th Region Military Tribunal began the trial of four individuals who are also accused of committing crimes against the state security. The accused were to have begun presenting their statement yesterday, after which there will be formal investigations to determine the sentences according to the present legislation in the People's Republic of Angola.

BOTSWANA

New Zealand's Lange Arrives for 3-day Visit

*MB091149 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, and his wife arrived in Gaborone today for a 3-day official visit to Botswana. Mr Lange, whose party also includes 15 government officials, was met at the airport by his host the president, Dr Quett Masire, and Mrs Masire; the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, and Mrs Mmusi; members of the diplomatic corps, cabinet ministers, invited guests, senior government officials, and others.

Mr Lange was greeted with a 19-gun salute and inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Botswana Defense Force. The New Zealand prime minister also viewed traditional dancing and greeted assembled school children before leaving for the State House.

Mr Lange is expected to hold official discussions with the president, Dr Quett Masire, this afternoon. He will this evening attend a state banquet where he and Dr Masire will make keynote speeches. Tomorrow, Mr Lange, accompanied by the minister of commerce and industry, Mr Kwako Nwako, and the minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, will fly to Kasane and visit the Chobe national park. Tomorrow in the evening, Mr Lange will hold a press conference at the studios of Radio Botswana, after which he will attend a garden party at the State House. Mr Lange, who arrived from a visit in Zambia, has already visited a number of African countries, including Mauritius, Kenya and Tanzania. From Botswana he goes to Zimbabwe.

Talks Held

*MB091744 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1611 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Text] The New Zealand and Botswana delegations this afternoon held discussions behind closed doors at the office of the

president. Journalists covering the visit to Botswana of the New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, were only allowed in before the start of the talks for the purpose of taking pictures.

The New Zealand panel to the talks was led by Mr Lange, who arrived in Botswana this morning for a 3-day official visit. The president, Dr Quett Masire, was at the head of the Botswana delegation. Although no program was available, a statement from the Department of External Affairs earlier said Mr Lange will make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation in southern Africa.

New Zealand, like Botswana, is opposed to the system of apartheid in South Africa. It is expected that the president will brief Mr Lange on Botswana's position with regard to the situation in South Africa, particularly its opposition to apartheid, while not allowing her territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on her neighbors.

For his part, the New Zealand prime minister was expected to explain his country's position with regard to a projected tour of South Africa of the New Zealand rugby team. The New Zealand Government is fiercely opposed to the tour. The delegations are also expected to explore areas of further trade links between the two countries.

A communique outlining the decisions reached at the discussions is expected to be released tomorrow or on Thursday. Another official engagement by Mr Lange today will be a speech at a state banquet this evening. Dr Masire will also make a speech at the banquet.

Lange Criticizes Apartheid

HK100158 Hong Kong AFP in English 0056 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Gaborone, April 10 (AFP) — The system of apartheid was one which denied all the values New Zealand sought to uphold, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said here last night.

He was speaking at a state banquet held by Botswana President Quett Masire, his host on a three-day official visit to this landlocked country bordering South Africa, Zimbabwe, Angola and Zambia.

Mr. Lange said no-one in the world could doubt where the present New Zealand Government stood on the question of apartheid.

"We have shown by our actions that we reject it," he said.

Mr. Lange presented a cheque for 100,000 dollars to President Masire in his capacity as chairman of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), a grouping of nine black states seeking economic independence from South Africa.

They are Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Angola, Lesotho, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Swaziland.

Mr. Lange has already visited Kenya, Mauritius and Zambia, and leaves for the Zimbabwean capital of Harare on Thursday.

MOZAMBIQUE

Frelimo Party Talks With Algeria's FLN Begin

MB091505 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] in Maputo yesterday afternoon, delegations from the Frelimo Party and the National Liberation Front [FLN] of Algeria began talks on various issues of cooperation and the exchange of information. The two delegations were led by Jose Luis Cabaco, the secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, and (Dalusi Boualem), the permanent secretary of the FLN Central Committee. The talks are part of the regular consultations existing between the two parties. The visiting delegation has been in Maputo since yesterday.

Johannesburg Cites Carvalho on 'Total' Collapse

MB091748 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The Mozambican Government says industry and agriculture in the country are now at a point of total collapse. Our correspondent in Lisbon reports the Mozambican national director for the economy, Mr Carlos Carvalho, saying that, even if there is a bumper harvest this year, Mozambique will still be short of 300,000 tons of grain needed to feed millions of starving people.

He said the latest figures showed that in the past few months, 100,000 people had died of starvation and disease in the southern provinces of Gaza and Inhambane. Mr Carvalho said that, because of the war, it was not possible to transport food from the agricultural north to the starving south.

The problem is aggravated by farmers in northern Mozambique selling their produce in Malawi because the Mozambican currency is worthless.

'Armed Bandits' Kill Seven, Wound Five

MB091922 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] A total of seven people were murdered and five wounded during an attack carried out by the armed bandits — the self-styled Mozambique National Resistance — in the Muluana area, Maputo Province, last Tuesday.

AIM learned this at the Maputo central hospital. The armed bandits ambushed a bus carrying 30 people and traveling from Manhica, a village lying 80 km north of Maputo.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Radio Decries MPC Transition Plan

*MB091124 Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT
8 Apr 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] This year on 28 March the puppet Multi-Party Conference, MPC, of the South African regime's creation announced a so-called program of action for a new transitional government, which includes new arrangements for the use of surplus capital and certain facilities. The statement by the MPC's so-called chairman of the new [word indistinct], puppet Moses Kathiungwa, was an attempt to bypass UN Resolution 435 of 1978 concerning Namibia's independence.

According to DTA council delegate Kuaima Riruako, a proposal which constitutes a move towards UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence] is a direct challenge to Resolution 435 in that the United Nations has not met the requirements of the inhabitants of the territory. He maintained therefore that the resolution could be bypassed because it is old and outdated.

This [word indistinct] puppet proposal of the Muzorewa type is doomed to similar failure. Concerning the conference's proposal, another stooge, (Eben van Zyl) said that the MPC was doing everything in its power to persuade people in Africa and the world that the transitional process was democratic and was a better process than any other to lead the country to independence.

To SWAPO of Namibia, the MPC proposal is nothing but an excuse to declare UDI. This was the same in Zimbabwe during the Smith regime. It is also seen as a way of trying to gain recognition from certain Western countries in order to bypass the UN Resolution 435. This puppet proposal is no surprise to SWAPO. South Africa's puppets, renegades and stooges, have repeatedly come with such. [Word indistinct], the DTA Minister's Council, and the present MPC, all of them were aimed at the creation of a puppet government in Namibia which considers only the interests of South Africa. However, all these reactionary (?tunes) failed to gain international recognition and were doomed to failure from the beginning. The world at large sees what is happening in Namibia, and to try to achieve international recognition using these nefarious means is nothing but a hat trick. Namibia will not get its independence through racist Pretoria's maneuvers. It will be achieved only through UN Resolution 435 and SWAPO. Katjuongwa and his Pretoria-backed henchmen can promise their masters only complete failure.

Fellow countrymen, ignore everything the MPC is trying to preach to you. Forward with the year of united action. The war must continue.

SOUTH AFRICA

President Botha Addresses Zionist Church

*MB081559 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 7 Apr 85*

[Address by South African President P.W. Botha to 75th anniversary celebrations of Zionist Christian Church at Moria on 7 April — recorded]

[Text] The government of South Africa is aware of its responsibility towards God and man. We are convinced of the necessity to uphold Christian values and civilized life. We are convinced of the necessity to recognize and protect freedom of faith and worship.

There are countries in the world where the church of God is not welcome. There are countries where Christ is ignored. But we in South Africa believe that we must first seek the presence of God and Christ, and many of our problems will vanish.

We believe that God Almighty, in His supreme greatness, created not only the human being on earth but also created the beauty and the wealth of his creation in diversity. Your church has grown from a humble beginning many years ago to a major church in southern Africa.

Your previous bishops have led you with distinction. Your bishop is continuing in this responsible tradition. He is noted for his knowledge and his humility, not only in southern Africa but also elsewhere, such as the State of Israel, where he was received by the president of the Holy Land. May your bishop's leadership and work be blessed among you for many years to come.

You are all here today because you believe in the Word of God and the message of His Son. Today, this message and the roll of the Christian churches should be heard more than ever before. The message of the Bible is the message of love, peace, and mutual respect.

The instrument for spreading this message is the Bible, the Word of God. The Word of God is an ever-shinning light on our road into eternity. It is stronger than the arms made by man. The Bible teaches us about man's relationship with God, and man's relationship with his fellow human beings. Our life, happiness, and salvation are dependent on these relationships. There can surely be no more important message in this, the world in which we live — the love of God, love among people, and peace among people.

It is also a message for the peoples of South Africa in their diversity. The Bible also has a message for the governments and the governed of the world. Thus we read in Romans 13 that every person be subject to the governing authorities. There is no authority except from God. Rulers are not a terror to good conduct, but to bad conduct. Do what is good, and you will receive the approval of the ruler, because he is God's servant for what is good.

The Bible thus teaches the rulers of the world to rule in the spirit of the message of Christ. We must rule in faith, and we must rule

in love, and we must rule in fairness. The Bible also teaches us to live our lives in the spirit of the Word of God, to love God above all things, and to love one another.

Yet we know we live in a sinful world. We live in a troubled and imperfect world. It is in this world that we must put our faith into practice. It is here that we must love and respect our fellow human beings. But, above all, we must pray to God to lead us in the everlasting light of Christ our Redeemer. We must pray that as the shadows of the passing years lengthen about us, the light of an everlasting morning is in our hearts.

South Africa, too, is not perfect, for we as human beings are perfect. But as Christians, we have a responsibility. We must all take up this responsibility. In this country we face many challenges, challenges of a constitutional nature, economic and social challenges, challenges in the fields of peace and security. Despair will not take us anywhere, but peace in our hearts and love will guide us safely into the future.

As peoples of this country there are many things which make us different, but we have to face our challenges together. We are richly blessed with natural resources and human talents. We have the initiative and the skills. We have an obligation to stand together to use these talents and resources for the well-being of our present and future generations.

Let us remember that, where elephants fight, the grass will not grow. We have many peoples and many communities. No single community can be the only winner. We must be winners together, or we shall all be losers. But then, we must not begrudge each other's place under the sun. There is no more place for hatred and fear. There is no more time for suspicion and conflict. We must obey the Word of God. We must live our lives in the spirit of Christ. We must carry out our obligation to love one another, and do what is just and good.

In the past, we have not really talked to each other. Let us come together and talk to each other, as we are doing now. In the past we have not really listened to each other. Let us start listening to each other as we are doing now. We must jointly strive to find out what our problems are, then we must jointly strive to find solutions to our problems.

There is no hatred we cannot heal with love. There is no fear we cannot change to understanding. We must make a new beginning. We must make a new start to a new future. To do so, we have to learn from the past to avoid the mistakes of the past. History is the story of the survival of mankind. It is the story of how men lived and why they died, what was done right, and what was done wrong, what mankind has suffered, and why.

But we must learn from history. If we look back into the past, we can see where mistakes were made. The wars, the bloodshed, and conflict this world has seen resulted from evil passions and wicked self-motives. The misery of so many millions of people in the world is the result of errors of the past, which are continued today.

In South Africa our diversity should not lead us to conflict, but rather to a unity of love for God and the land of our birth. We

must all survive here in peace and prosperity. Mankind survived because of his ability to think creatively and to act creatively. To create is to adapt. To adapt is to survive.

But we do not only want to survive. We want to fulfill our needs and realize our ideals. We want to live happy and peaceful lives. We must build a South Africa of pride and honor. To do so requires from each of us confidence, trust, and faith. There is so much for us to be confident about. South Africa is a strong and beautiful country.

This country has grown into a giant on the African Continent. From the earth, we get minerals and food. It gives us employment. In our factories we make much of what we need. Our peoples are keen to work and to use what we have to improve our circumstances. Schools are built, and teachers are trained. There are hospitals, clinics, medical staff. Our peoples are being cared for, and our peoples are being protected. We shall continue to do so.

The forces of darkness must be kept out of our country. They harm innocent people. They stand in the way of peaceful development. We must not tolerate people who come from far away with evil minds, to kill and injure innocent people. We must not allow them to burn our houses and to destroy our property. We must all stand together against these messengers of evil.

Our trust in God must enable us to withstand evil with firmness. The large majority of people in our communities are responsible people. There is a mass of good will among our peoples. This must be kept so, and it must be developed. Our confidence in the future of our country is therefore not a blind confidence; it is a confidence based on what we have, and what we can do, our resources, our abilities, and the good will of all our peoples. In this lies the strength of our subcontinent of southern Africa.

We must also have trust, trust in ourselves, trust in others, trust in our mutual intentions. Until we learn to really trust each other, until that time we shall not be able to realize our full potential. The people of South Africa have been here together for more than 300 years. With trust and good will we can walk forward in faith.

This trust must also extend to all the nations of our region. We must shape a southern Africa of trust, good will, and cooperation. Our different peoples must not be like dying trees, but we must grow and blossom. Faith in Almighty God, who controls the destinies of peoples and nations, faith that God will grant us the strength and love to do what is just and right. [sentence as heard]

No man can walk the road of life alone. No man can start on the path of the future in his own strength. We cannot choose to stand still, for the future comes at us every minute, every hour, every day. We cannot stop the march of time. Therefore, let us lift our eyes from the darkness, where we cannot see, and let us look up at the light and find the knowledge and wisdom to go forward in faith.

Faith is to believe in the wisdom of God. Faith is to tackle the future trust in God. Faith is to dare to be bold and brave. No faith is possible without love, and no love is possible without God.

Each one of us has a role to play — in our churches, in our professions, in our homes, in our daily lives. What we do is not for ourselves. It is for others, and for those who follow us.

Your Grace, Bishop Lekganyane, members of the Zionist Christian Church, for me and my wife, today has been an unforgettable experience. Thank you for the honor of having us with you.

Thank you for making me an honorary citizen and awarding me the freedom of Moria. May you and your church continue to prosper. May you and the members of your church be blessed by the grace of God, to continue spreading Christianity, peace, and love. Take this message to the far corners of our land.

Black Moderates' 'Support' Noted

*MB091628 Johannesburg International Service in English
1500 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Station commentary: "Black Support for President Botha"]

[Text] Television viewers in the United States and elsewhere, who are used to being shown scenes of black unrest and violence in South Africa, must have been somewhat confused by the sight of President P.W. Botha addressing upwards of 2 million black members of the Zionist Church [ZCC] at the weekend.

Such was the impact of this largest gathering ever in South Africa's history, that even the *NEW YORK TIMES*, which is usually highly critical of South Africa, commented that it showed blacks in large numbers supporting President Botha. ABC Television said the meeting was both an indication of black support for the president and for the cause of moderation.

It was, in fact, a turn-out that two black South African clerics who have been lauded and feted overseas would have envied. In addition to its far-greater significance, the ZCC gathering showed that the likes of Bishop Desmond Tutu and Rev Alan Boesak do not speak for anywhere near the majority of black Christians.

Above all, the gathering at Moria to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the ZCC showed that the vast majority of South African blacks are people of peace and moderation. Unfortunately, their views, supported by findings of scientific opinion polls, are all too often obscured by a number of self-appointed leaders uttering dramatic claims and doom-laden prophecies, not to mention downright lies and half-truths.

It is less easy, however, to obscure the message of Moria — the mood of the millions who came together to hear and applaud President Botha's plea for dialogue, cooperation, and peaceful accommodation of differences. The gathering and the state president's address brought a salutary note of reality to the current argument about the views of South Africa's black people.

It was an unmistakable demonstration of the fact that among these people, there exists a vast reservoir of good will and the desire for peaceful negotiations for the country's future.

Policeman Says Uitenhage Crowd Not Warned of Fire

*MB091030 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Text] A police witness at the Kannemeyer inquiry says the crowd at Uitenhage was not warned they would be shot if they did not disperse. Sergeant Benjamin Rudman has told the commission investigating the shootings that he did not hear any warning to the crowd. He also says the officer in charge at the scene, Lieutenant General Fouche, had not said he was about to fire a warning shot, but the sergeant said the first shot had been fired in warning.

Later the commission was told of the damage caused in the area since October. The officer in charge of Port Elizabeth's riot control unit Major Daniel (Blignor) says almost 1/2 million rands' worth of damage had been caused to schools and town councillors' homes. There was 300,000 rands worth of damage to police vehicles, private cars, and buses. Major (Blignor) said he had also requested to use buckshot, because birdshot was ineffective on crowds of rioters. He claimed people bragged to their friends about their birdshot wounds.

'Planned Campaign of Terror'

*MB091521 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] A senior police officer has told the Kannemeyer commission of inquiry into the shootings at Langa of a planned campaign of terror in which the police were to be driven from black towns near Uitenhage.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Pretorius said the policemen caught in the towns were to be killed with petrol bombs in a campaign which was to coincide with the stayaway from work set for 15 March.

He said the entrances to the towns were to have been closed off with burning road blocks. It had been planned to dig traps for police vehicles. These were to be concealed under layers of gravel, and vehicles trapped in them were to be petrol bombed to kill the occupants.

Col Pretorius said the police had received reliable information that the planners of the campaign wanted to continue acts of violence against community councillors until all resigned, and that the next target would be the police. The agitators also planned to commit acts of violence against people who went to work during the stay away and against their families.

He said the unrest at Uitenhage was the best organized and planned campaign since 1979. It was under these circumstances that he had ordered patrols to be equipped with SSG shotgun ammunition, and every vehicle to have one R-1 rifle to be carried by a warrant officer.

Col Pretorius told the commission that on 21 March, the day of the shooting, he had received a radio message that 4,000 people were advancing from Langa to the white area of Uitenhage. He immediately arranged for a sneeze machine to go to the scene,

but before this could be done, he received a report that police had fired on the crowd.

Preparations for Transfer of Crossroads Squatters
MB091727 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 1500 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Final preparations are being made for the transfer of about 50,000 squatters from the Crossroads squatter camp to Section C at Khayelitsha, and the removals are expected to begin by the middle of this month.

The chief commissioner of cooperation and development in the western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, says 6,800 stands [as heard] are ready in the area, and people will be accommodated in tents until such time that more permanent accommodation is available.

Water and sanitation have been provided, and two schools will be completed by the end of the month. Mr Bezuidenhout says the government will assist the people by providing transport and labor. As soon as the new residents arrive at Section C, their travel documents will be endorsed, and they will be able to start work immediately.

The Department of Cooperation and Development will assist them in finding employment.

Black Students Call Off Cradock School Boycott
MB091737 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 1600 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] A school boycott at Cradock involving about 4,000 black pupils, which has lasted 15 months, has been called off, and the pupils will return to the seven schools on Monday. The decision was taken at a meeting attended by about 1,500 parents and pupils.

The director of education and training in the Cape, Mr (Gunter) Merbolt, said in Port Elizabeth that he is very pleased at the development. He said the boycott had originally started at Cradock and then spread to other places in the eastern Cape. Mr (Merbolt) expressed the hope that the decision would persuade pupils at Somerset East, Pearston, and Fort Beaufort to do the same.

Du Plessis Says No Evidence of Renamo Support
MB091640 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1427 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Parliament, April 9, SAPA — The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said that in terms of exchange control regulations, his department had no knowledge of financial support for Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in Mozambique by any South African national residents. He was replying today to a question by Mr Colin Eglin, Progressive Federal Party, Sea Point.

Commentary Warns UDF Against Using Violence
MB100923 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 0500 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Threatening Political Violence"]

[Text] There are evidently some in this country who believe that it can be made to accept, by a gradual process of increasing flagrancy, violence as a legitimate method of expressing political views. They are dangerously wrong.

South Africans are not going to be conditioned into believing that political violence, however much euphemistic double talk is employed to justify it, can ever be excused in a society that is committed to upholding and furthering democratic principles. Threatening and using violence to extort political changes is in this country to court self-destruction as a viable political force.

The United Democratic Front [UDF] had better resign itself to that fact. It is one definite nonnegotiable in South African politics. And the likes of Patrick Lekota, publicity secretary of the UDF, should heed the signs that the national tolerance threshold for mob lawlessness and savagery has been reached.

At a meeting last weekend, the UDF decided to intensify its protest action to the level of what is described as a civil disobedience campaign. We will not hesitate to take our activists and march through the streets, Mr Lekota said at a news conference. Targeted for disruptive action is the All Blacks rugby tour, about which he is reported as saying that if police action against the protests leads to violence any blood that is shed as a result will be laid at the door of the New Zealand Rugby Union.

Thus Mr Lekota openly raises the prospect that action planned by his movement may require law enforcement measures to be taken, and that if such measures should be taken the result would be violence, and the blame for that, so he would have us believe, would lie not with the instigators but with their victims. It is a straightforward case of threatening the possibility of violent action in order to achieve a political aim; (?yet) it represents the first occasion on which the designated spokesman of a movement like the UDF has gone so far as to voice publicly its intention of engaging in such extortion.

Possibly Mr Lekota and his cohorts believe that South Africans are by now sufficiently inured to political violence to accept it as a normal element of extraparliamentary activity. Are they under the impression that the country has been softened up and is now ready for what was termed at the meeting a new phase? If so, they are wrong.

There is indeed a strong rising mood discernable but it is one not of growing acceptance of the violent persuaders but of growing disillusionment and anger. There are no signs of a softening. There are, however, many indications that attitudes are hardening across a wide spectrum of political opinion. There should be no misapprehensions about where the vast majority of South Africans of all communities stand. They will support the legal agencies of the state in upholding civilized norms.

ANC Radio Attacks P.W. Botha Speech to ZCC*MB100515 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English to South Africa
1700 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Over the past weekend, a huge Easter pilgrimage was held at Zion City in Mount Moria, northern Transvaal. An estimated 1.5 million church members assembled there, as usual, to celebrate the church's 75th anniversary. The occasion, which is held annually, was a normal occurrence, but what was unusual and noted with interest and deep concern was the dramatic presence of the apartheid president, P.W. Botha, who, for one reason or another, was invited to address the gathering by its leader, Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane.

Botha, unsure and jittery, seized the long awaited opportunity and used it as a political platform to propagate his hated Nationalist ideas. In front of the oppressed, angry black majority, P.W. Botha paraded himself as a (?leader) of peace and tranquillity. He told the church that, because it respected law and order, he in turn, Botha, respected it, that his regime will not tolerate people who oppose what he terms peaceful change.

P.W. Botha underlined his talk by calling for a dialogue between black and white. Botha, however, did not mention the fact that, while he was delivering his so-called message of peace and tranquillity to the Zionist Christian Church gathering, his marauding, trigger-happy, racist police were committing more dastardly crimes in the black townships of the eastern Cape and other places. Nor did he recall the fact that, while he was unsurely calling for dialogue, he had rejected positive calls for the unconditional release of the people's leaders to facilitate such dialogue as he claims to desire.

His jittery talk of respecting law and order, plus naive calls of dialogue, were certainly not well received by our people, who know what really that means to them. P.W. Botha's declaration, made in the face of continuous racist police harassment, killing, and mass detention, was an insult to our people. His behavior was arrogant, and Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane should be blamed for that.

As a religious leader, with all the luxury, comfort, and money, Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane is not affected by such issues as daily spiralling prices of food, rent, transport, and other basic needs. He is totally indifferent to the current plight of the people of Uitenhage, Crossroads, and other places. To him, such burning issues as forced evictions, wholesale banning of community organizations and their leaders, sales taxes, detentions, and passes, are foreign things taking place in a foreign land.

To us, the oppressed, it becomes surprisingly unthinkable for a black man to invite a fascist butcher into his house. As a people struggling for our birthright, we should look at such people as Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane as a religious leader. Politically, we should differ with him. He does not represent our interests altogether but those of the apartheid regime in Pretoria.

Like the likes of the bantustan puppets, the Gatsha Buthelezis, and the community council stooges, Bishop Lekganyane has also

aligned himself with the apartheid regime by committing this act of treachery, and should prove himself otherwise.

As for P.W. Botha, he should not deceive himself that the estimated 1.5 million people who gathered at Mount Moria over the past weekend were taken by his so-called peace talks. They are the very same people who are showing their anger.

Never has our country seen a more widespread and powerful upsurge of militant protest and political activity than that currently hitting South Africa, and the 1.5 million people who gathered at Moria are part of that mainstream. Resentment has grown as the conditions of our people's lives deteriorate steadily. This Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane must know. Like all other Christians of good faith, he should ask himself the following questions: How much longer must our people suffer under the yoke of apartheid? How many more will be forced into violence, in their struggle for justice? How many more blacks — or even whites — will have to die before apartheid is dismantled?

In the name of God, we call for calm, and an end to racist police brutality. And Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane can contribute positively in this respect, by aligning himself with the struggling but fighting masses.

ZAMBIA**New Zealand's Lange Leaves for Botswana***MB091507 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Text] New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange left for Botswana today after a 3-day state visit to Zambia to continue his 14-day African tour. Mr Lange was seen off from Lusaka International Airport by his excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda; party secretary general, Mr Humphrey Mulemba; prime minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia; secretary of state for defense and security, Mr Grey Zulu; and other top party and government officials. During his visit, Mr Lange assured President Kaunda that he had come to Zambia [word indistinct] in the struggle for human justice in Namibia and South Africa. Mr Lange said that his country would provide assistance to members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference who are discouraging trade and investment with South Africa. The New Zealand prime minister also announced that his government would not issue entry visas to the South African Springbok Rugby Team for their planned tour in 1987.

Mundia Expresses Gratitude for PRC Support*MB091920 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
9 Apr 85*

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia today expressed gratitude for China's continued support in Zambia's various technical fields. Speaking when he welcomed the new Chinese ambassador to Zambia, Mr Gu Jiaji, in his office today, Mr Mundia described China as the number one country that has helped Zambia in the investment infrastructure through the

Zambia-Tanzania Railway, TAZARA, the Lusaka-Mongu road, and the Serenje-Mansa road.

He noted that Zambia and China have been good friends from as far back as the days when Zambia was struggling for independence.

In reply, Mr Gu Jiaji said he would do his best to assist in strengthening the cooperation between Zambia and China.

Czechoslovakia Praised for Supporting Liberation

MB091940 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The minister for general education and culture, Mr Kebby Musokotswane, today praised Czechoslovakia for its commitment in supporting the liberation struggle of the oppressed people of southern Africa.

Mr Musokotswane, who was speaking at the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovakia Revolution Photo Exhibition at Nakatindi Hall, said Zambia regarded cultural exchange programs as one of the cornerstones of maximum cooperation of (?mankind), irrespective of race, creed, and nationality.

He said the bilateral relations existing between the two countries was a (?contribution) to the strengthening of the unity of all nations. Mr Musokotswane said the exhibition of photographs depicting peace was a careful social documentation of giving a message of good will to all nations.

He added that Zambia's Department of Cultural Services was currently looking into the many aspects of cultural cooperation between the two countries.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe: Government Troops at Mozambique Ports

MB091734 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says racist South Africa is continuing to sabotage railway and road links with Mozambican ports in an effort to deny Zimbabwe export and import access. Comrade Mugabe said this when he reviewed a pass-out parade for 300 members of the militia Gabriel Brigade in the Rusari commercial farming area. He explained the Pretoria's acts of sabotage have forced the government to deploy its forces to guard the ports in Mozambique.

The prime minister said it would be with good reasons that Zimbabwe should train more forces. He said the brigade, which has undergone training in heavy weapons, will be responsible for guarding vital installations and repulsing external forces. Comrade Mugabe said the militia would be called upon to assist law and order forces in ensuring that every citizen will vote without fear or favor during the next general election.

The pass-out parade was also attended by government ministers, the governor of Mashonaland East Province, Comrade Rwizi Ziyenge, and the DPRK ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Li Zun Ok.

Parliament To Be Recalled To Renew Emergency

MB091858 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The secretary to parliament, Dr John Kurewa, has announced that parliament is to be recalled on 7 May. He said originally the national assembly was adjourned to 3 September to make way for the general elections, but it has been necessary to recall it in order to renew the state of emergency, which is due to expire on 26 June, for a further 6 months.

It has also been thought expedient for the speaker to recall parliament early next month before all the members are too heavily involved in the election campaign, which takes place in June.

ZANU-PF Official Murdered in Matabeleland

MB091834 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Dissidents have murdered another ZANU-PF official in Matabeleland. He is a ZANU-PF Matabeleland North provincial field worker. Comrade David Masuku was killed last Sunday.

The murder took place in Gwelushina area of Nkai District. The chairman of ZANU-PF Matabeleland North Province, Comrade Callistus Ndlovu, announced his death today, and added that 15 more people are in Nkai District hospital undergoing treatment for injuries inflicted on them through torture by bandits.

He pointed out that the gangsters were led to where Comrade Masuku was by a ZAPU sympathizer after they had tortured his relatives. The late Comrade David Masuku is survived by a wife and several children.